CONCERT ... Indiana St. M. E. Church ... CONCERT ... On TUESDAY EVENING ...
McVICKER'S THEATRE ... MR. & MRS. FLORENCE ... 2nd Night of the New ... FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW COMEDY ... ORANGE BLOSSOMS ... MISS EILY O'CONNER ...
SECOND WEEK OF Arlington, Leon & Donniker's MINSTRELS ...
DEARBORN STREET OPERA ...
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M. ... Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22 ... N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M. ...
MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY ...
G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY ...
Lecture Season. YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will deliver his new and popular lecture, entitled "PERPETUAL FORCES," AT BRYAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, 22d inst. AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lec. Com.
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863. NUMBER 172.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

THE NEWS.

This morning's budget of news is comparatively light. From Washington our dispatches are interesting, but unimportant save in respect to the light thrown on the question of English intervention. To adopt the statement of our dispatches as a criterion, our English cousins seem to be recovering their senses. John Mitchell sends to a Dublin journal a specimen of lying that should win his distinction even at the rebel capital, where the art has so many high professors.

Our Springfield news shows fresh plottings of the Copperheads, who are eager to get hold of the State military, by means of a newly devised Board of Commissioners, who are to be supreme in the matter. As the Constitution has vested all this class of powers in the Governor, the scheme will fail, other than as showing the disposition of these hungry fellows, who are laboring about equally for their own private greed and to serve the behests of Jeff. Davis. They are eager to fulfil the Richmond expectations elsewhere spoken of in our dispatches, and enroll Illinois in the list of States that are looked to to call home their troops. Obviously the rebels would be glad to have the Illinois boys called off.

An outrageous case is reported of Copperhead servility to the Nigger Drivers. A few renegade Iowans attempted to revive an old extinct law in that State, imitating the famous Black Laws of the other States. Our word for it, such events will do good in Iowa; not that we are disposed to thank the knaves who set this one on foot.

WHY NOT CARRY IT THROUGH?

The Copperheads at Springfield have chosen to ignore a clear majority of 150 with which Mr. George W. Gage was presented from the Second Ward in this city, and have given his seat to his Democratic competitor. The reason is clear and so is the iniquity. But why do not these gentlemen make a clean thing of it, and secure, by a process certainly open to them by this their act, a Legislature purely Copperhead. The Republicans who are admitted have only the same plea as that of Mr. Gage, an election by a majority of the people of their districts, and now that a precedent is established against them all, we look to see them thrown over. These are the gentlemen who were professedly so eager to commence protecting the rights of the people, that they could scarcely wait until the day of opening their session should arrive. They are on the ground bristling at all points with vigilant care, lest the rights of the people receive detriment. They cannot witness the deserved punishment of Southern rebels, so much worse evils do they see in the grievances of distressed Northern citizens who have suffered by the war power. They set aside all other considerations to get at the work of securing the rights of our citizens. A fair specimen of what they intend, and the kind of zeal that possesses them is seen in the wholesale disfranchisement they have recourse to, in order to dispossess Mr. Gage. The Legislature will bear watching. We should think the forthcoming visit of the body to the [illegible], would give some of their number a cold chill.

GOV. PARKER'S MESSAGE.

Follow my leader, says Gov. Parker of New Jersey, as he keeps Gov. Seymour in his eye, and turns out an imitation of patriotism that will pass perhaps almost as well as Jersey cider for Champagne. It is Gov. Seymour over again with dilutions, and nowhere strengthening the model. Gov. Parker gives ten words to Southern rebels, and ten paragraphs to the evils of producing them. He deems them injurious, measurably so—but apparently sees something very much worse, about which he descants largely, to the exclusion of the other topic. There is one consolation in this. The dirt-eaters of the North have come to be heartily and openly despised by the South. Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators have no terms to make with them. This truckling and cringing Governor of New Jersey would be received at the rebel capital no more courtly than frank and noble John A. Andrew, or Richard Yates. There is no market for Northern doughfacism, yet the product is still being turned out. It is only welcomed by the rebels as tending to weaken the cause of the Union, but as to being a bait for them, it is broken victuals and stale even for their palates.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE.

The country will thank the House for its recognition and endorsement of a sound and just principle of public policy, in the decision in the case of Gen. Vandever of Iowa, whose seat in Congress is declared vacant, notwithstanding it was declared in his behalf that he drew no pay for military service. It will create some consternation among the military officers who hoped to keep their seats kept warm for them against the day of their return from the field. It is right, however. The country is in too great peril to abate anything of service it has a right to claim of its servants in responsible positions. Every Congressman is needed at his post of duty, and of every officer it is even more imperatively demanded that he give his country no divided service. Both places [illegible] one man can fill, and incumbents of both are admonished to make their election which they will retain, their commission, or their seat in Congress. No one can justly complain that it is so.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending January 17, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[Flou]r, brls	16,105	8,160
[Whea]t, bu	79,546	1,970
[Cor]n, bu	94,496	1,030
[Oats], bu	51,258	11,357
[Rye], bu	5,961	....
[Barle]y, bu	3,121	1,990
[illegible], lbs	119,498	198,160
[illegible], brls	1,698	2,699
[Cured] Meats, lbs	1,083,563	4,703,636
[Lard], lbs	1,497,179	2,969,631
[Tallo]w, lbs	8,736	97,609
[Live] Hogs, No.	68,780	8,386
[Dress]ed Hogs, No.	30,648	7,454
[Beef] Cattle, No.	2,406	1,497

The following table shows the receipts [of fl]our, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
[Flou]r, brls	43,069	66,226	65,660
[Whe]at, bu	171,340	412,769	426,034
[Corn], bu	195,204	307,788	675,303
[Oats], bu	96,105	49,006	26,550
[Rye], bu	17,109	21,312	24,601
[Barle]y, bu	19,924	37,360	30,535
[illegible], lbs	218,964	169,071	94,613
[illegible], brls	2,990	16,596	3,417
[Cured] Meats, lbs	2,766,125	143,548	1,114,848
[Lard], lbs	2,962,165	3,353,569	1,462,879
[Tallo]w, lbs	58,150	39,775	34,[illegible]
[Live] Hogs, No	150,367	96,918	39,642
[Dress]ed Hogs, No.	55,654	45,458	56,998
[Beef] Cattle, No	6,700	7,294	6,159

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past week, by western and eastern railroads, amounts to 99,490. Of these [illegible] were shipped East by railroads, [illegible]19; but there were also some shipped to Milwaukee, of which we have no returns.

The following table shows the receipts during the past week compared with the corresponding period for a series of years:

[illegible]	99,490
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs for a series of seasons from the 1st of October till the 17th of January:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 17.

Season.	Received.	Shipped.
1862-63	917,327	156,569
1861-62	[illegible]	131,892
1860-61	[illegible]	91,584

From the above it will be seen that, deducting the shipments from the receipts, there will have been left over here for packing and city use, 780,806.

THE HOLLY SPRINGS RAID.

The Rebel Account of the Affair and the Amount of Property they Destroyed, Etc.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 15.]

VAN DORN'S BRILLIANT CAVALRY RAID—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The recent cavalry raid of General Van Dorn in the West was one of the most brilliant feats of the war, not falling short of any that have been made by the renowned Stuart or ubiquitous Morgan. A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* gives the following interesting particulars of his brilliant achievements in the vicinity of Holly Springs, Mississippi:

Van Dorn took a by-way and meandering route through the swamp, and came within eight miles of Holly Springs, where he bivouacked his forces until two hours before day, when he moved cautiously into town, leaving the Texas brigade upon the heights outside as a reserve. As our forces dashed in from all sides, the entrance proved a complete surprise, the breaking streaks of daylight showing the Yankee tents with their yet undisturbed slumberers. A charge was ordered upon them, and the torch applied to the canvass which covered them. To paraphrase "Belgium's" picture—

"Ah then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And running in hot haste,
And cheeks all pale and blanched with woe,
Exhibiting Yankee cowardice."

The rapidity with which the tents of the enemy were vacated was marvelous; and, impelled by burning torches and rapid discharges of side arms, the Yankees took no time to prepare their toilets, but rushed out into the cool atmosphere of a December morning clothed very similarly to Joseph when the lady Potiphar attempted to detain him. The scene was wild, exciting, tumultuous. Yankees running, tents burning, torches flaming, Confederates shouting, guns popping, sabres clanking, Abolitionists begging for mercy, "rebels" shouting exultingly, women *en dishabille* clapping their hands, frantic with joy, crying "Kill them! Kill them!"—a heterogeneous mass of excited, frantic, frightened human beings—presented an indescribable picture, more adapted for the pencil of Hogarth than the pen of a newspaper correspondent.

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Depot—the station house, the engine house and immense store houses—were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour were estimated to be half a mile in length, 150 feet through and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the court house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored 100 barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely, such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates:

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

One hundred thousand suits of clothing and other quartermaster's stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

One million dollars worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutler's stores.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the 9th 6th and 3d legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them pell mell through town and ran them off north, with a considerable loss to the shoulderstraps, and a loss of thirty in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out—"There's some at the Fair Grounds, chase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said that "the Federal commandant of the post is in my house; come and catch him;" and a search was instituted, but without success, when the noble woman insisted that he was there, concealed; and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Colonel Murphy, the intrepid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

The Provost Marshal was also taken, and, addressing Gen. Van Dorn, said—"Well, General, you've got us fairly this time. I knowed it. I was in my bed with my wife when I heard the firing, and I at once said—'Well, wife, it's no use closing our eyes or hiding under the clothes, we're gone up.'"

Our attention was given to Grant's headquarters, which he had left twenty-four hours before. All his papers, charts, maps, etc., were captured, together with his splendid carriage, which was burned. Among his papers was found a pass, to pass the bearer over all railroads and steamboats in the United States, at government expense; to pass all pickets and guards, and other papers, at once interesting and valuable. Mrs. Grant was also captured, but no indignity was offered her.

Nearly every store on the public square was filled with sutler stores, and after our men had helped themselves, the balance of the goods were burned.

When our forces first reached the depot, there was a train about leaving. The engineer jumped off and ran away and one of our men took his place, shut the throttle valve, and stopped the train. Sixty cars and two locomotives were then fired and destroyed.

After the complete destruction of all public property about the place, and after each man had supplied himself with a suitable quantity of clothing and boots, at six o'clock in the morning the march was renewed, and Davis' Mill was the next place of attacked. Here the enemy were intrenched, and sheltered themselves in a block house and fort formed of cotton bales. The cavalry was commanded to charge, and attempted to do so; but the swamp and intricate lagoons breaking off in front of the enemy's position would not permit it. The Yankees opened fire with some effect from their fort, and were supported by a nine-pound rifled gun, mounted on an iron-clad railroad car, forming a railroad battery. The Texans were again ordered to charge, and Maj. Dillon, of Van Dorn's staff, whose gallantry during the expedition was particularly conspicuous, attempted to lead them to the attack, but the men refused to follow, believing the way impassable and the position too strong for cavalry demonstration alone. Col. McCullough of the Mississippi cavalry was ordered to get in the rear of the railroad battery, cut the track to prevent its escape, and capture it. I believe he succeeded in cutting the road, but our forces were compelled to withdraw, and the steam battery was not taken. The force then pushed on to Middleburg and Bolivar, and attacked both places, but found them too strongly defended and garrisoned to succeed in taking either of the points.

When the command turned back after its unsuccessful attack upon Bolivar the enemy sent a force of 10,000, comprising the three branches of the service; out after Van Dorn, and made great efforts to flank and cut off his force; but this dashing officer was too wary for them, and succeeded in returning with 400 head of captured horses and mules, laden with spoils taken from the enemy.

The people of Tennessee are represented as having been almost frantic with joy at the appearance of our forces once more upon their borders. They fed our soldiers with a bountiful hand, and wept for joy. "Thank God you have come at last!" one and all exclaimed. Their hospitality was not a little surprising to our soldiers, who have been so uniformly swindled and extorted from in Mississippi. The people of Tennessee had been induced to believe that Gen. Grant's headquarters were at Jackson, Miss., and that our whole army had been captured. Judge, then, of their surprise, when they were visited by Van Dorn's command.

The entire number of prisoners captured and paroled during the raid is 2,100 privates and 175 commissioned officers.

Latest From Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown the 11th, arrived this morning with two days later news.

A report is again current that Napoleon intends to recommend an armistice between the North and South. Minister Dayton had an interview with the Emperor and the French Ministry. It is also asserted that England would still not interfere.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Flour declined 6d. Corn firmer. Beef declined. Pork very dull. Bacon declining. Lard easier.

Sympathising addresses to President Lincoln have been adopted in London and Birmingham.

Parliament has been convoked for January 5th.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—LATEST.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and firm. Consols 93 1-8 to 93 7-8.

From Rosecrans' Army.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—It is reported that Rosecrans is about moving upon Tullahoma, and having driven the rebels hence will then march upon Chattanooga.

There are all sorts of rumors and reports from the army, none of which are sufficiently reliable for publication.

The weather is very cold here, and nearly all the snow has disappeared.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 20.—No boat has arrived from below, [illegible].

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20, 1863.

In the Senate Solomon Clark introduced a queer bill for drafting and mustering the militia into the United States service, providing that every white male citizen between eighteen and forty-five, and being in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, shall, within thirty days, hand in his name to the city or town clerk for enrollment. The Senator wants to exempt his sort of Democrats.

The following standing committees were announced:

Judiciary—West, Humphrey, Bowman, F. O. Thorpe and Hood.
Finance—Hopkins, Lawrence and Mitchell.
Incorporations—Humphrey, Chandler and Clark.
Roads, Bridges, and Ferries—Morris, H. S. Thorpe and Hicks.
Town and County Organization—Cameron, Bartlett and Frost.
Militia—Lawrence, Hamilton and Clark.
Privileges and Elections—West, Purdy and Vilas.
Agriculture—Purdy, Young and Rich.
[illegible] Expenditures—Kimball, Wilkinson and Hicks.
State Affairs—W[illegible].
Federal Relations—[illegible].
[illegible]—McDill, Hamilton and [illegible].
Banks and Banking—Kelsey, Kimball and Bolane.
Internal Improvements—Hamilton, McDill and Hicks.
Engrossed Bills—Purdy, Young and Frost.
Enrolled Bills—Morris, Kimball and Thomas.
Contingent Expenses—H. S. Thorpe, Bartlett and Thomas.
Public Lands—Cameron, Kelsey and F. O. Thorpe.
State Prison—H. S. Thorpe, Kelsey and Mitchell.
Railroads—Bowman, Cameron, Hopkins, Frost and Hicks.
Benevolent Institutions—Young, Wilkinson and Clark.
Local Legislation—Kimball and Vilas.
Joint Committee on Claims—Chandler, H. S. Thorpe and Rich.
Joint Committee on Printing—Kelsey and Keogh.
Joint Committee on Investigation—W. H. Lawrence.

The Governor's message was referred to a committee.

In the Assembly, Mr. Jones' resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Assembly whether he has received any information that any person in this State is disloyal or guilty of disloyal practices, and if so to give the names and residence, and charges against such persons, and also the name and residence of the persons bringing such charges. It was adopted. It is hard to tell what he is after, and what he will make by his motion is doubtful. Both Houses to-day adopted a memorial for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and Fox and Wisconsin River improvement as works of a national necessity for connecting the ocean and the Mississippi River. The length of improvement is stated to be 280 miles, and its enlargement is to admit gunboats of 144 by thirty-four feet, drawing six feet of water, is estimated at $1,000,000, and great advantages are claimed for this route over any other.

Resolutions petitioning the President to discharge the Ozaukee rioters for trial by the civil tribunal were offered in both Houses, and in the Assembly a debate took place, on motion to suspend the rule and further consideration, which was rejected. Apropos of this the *Patriot* says: "The future is pregnant with events of vast moment, and the day of locking horns cannot be far distant."

A soldier at Camp Randall was accidentally shot through the side by a comrade to-day. The ball was extracted and his recovery is probable.

At the Representative Senatorial caucus to-night an informal ballot was taken as follows: Doolittle 48; Paine 19; Washburn 6; Waldo 2; Schurtz 1; Mitchell 1; Barber 1.

At the request of the minority, they adjourned over till to-morrow, when Mr. Doolittle will doubtless be nominated.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 20, 1863.

Archie P. Webb, a fugitive slave from a rebel master in Arkansas was taken into custody to-day by the Sheriff of this county and taken before a Justice of the Peace in Delaware county, on the sole charge of being a free negro, and therefore not entitled to the privilege of residence in this State. The arrest was made under the provisions of an act passed by a Democratic Legislature in 1851, and which was intended to be an imitation of the black law of Ohio, only more arbitrary and barbarous.

The act, however, became a nullity by reason of defective publication, and no man until now ever dared attempt to enforce its provisions. The tories of this county in their phrenzy that loyal slaves should dare to run away from treasonable masters determined that the fugitives should not settle in this State, and therefore have taken the responsibility of commencing operations under the act of 1851.

Upon this particular flaw the fugitive Archie might have been discharged by pleading that he was a slave, but he boldly answered that he was a freeman, and was consequently ordered again into the custody of the Sheriff, and committed to jail in this city.

A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for before Judge Gray of the District Court, and to-morrow it will be known whether free citizens can be expelled from the State, or imprisoned, for no other crime than that of possessing a black skin.

The Township Trustee who issued the notification to leave, the Justice before whom the prisoner was brought, and the Sheriff who made the arrest, are all of course members of the Tory party, and stimulated to their official action by as shameless a lot of political scoundrels as ever disgraced a free State.

The leaders and the followers in this heartless persecution of a poor colored boy, who was trying to earn his bread in honest industry, will be made to bitterly lament the part they have acted. Thank God Iowa is not yet an appendage of the Southern Confederacy.

FROM MINNESOTA.

Legislative and State Matters.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn. Jan. 17, 1863.

Legislative business proceeds steady, awaiting the action of the several committees. The Department reports have been delayed in consequence of the great length of the Adjutant General's report.

Brisbin's House bill outlaws the Indians, and authorizes any person to kill them, if found off their reservations—half-breeds to be considered as Indians, and treated in the same manner.

Smith's Senate resolution declares that the Sioux treaty of March 11th, 1859, is null and void; affirms the complete jurisdiction of the State over the reservation, and protests against the continued location of the Indians upon the territory.

The several sections of the Governor's message have been referred to appropriate Committees.

A resolution has been offered in the Senate to donate the delinquent taxes to the several counties, and to authorize the County Commissioners to make such abatement as they shall think proper to induce their payment.

A joint resolution will be adopted approving the emancipation proclamation of the President, and tendering to him the thanks of the people of Minnesota for the same.

A memorial to Congress for the removal of the Indian tribes, will be adopted by both branches of the Legislature.

The Senate memorial to Congress for a General Bankrupt Law has been read in the House a second time.

On motion of Mr. Brisbin, a resolution has been adopted by the House, to inform the Minnesota delegation in Congress that the amount necessary to meet the expenses incurred by the State in the Sioux war, will be $250,000.

The Governor's reception last evening was largely attended by members of the legislature, strangers and citizens. The military were fully represented.

The election in joint convention, of State Printer, has been postponed until the 28th of January. This only remains to heal the schism in the Republican party, the great occasion of controversy having been removed by the election of Governor Ramsey to the United States Senate.

California Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Champion, with $727,000 in treasure, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. Her convoy, the gunboat Augusta, went to Port Royal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BETTER ENGLISH REPORTS.

OUR COUSINS COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

John Mitchell and What He Says.

INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Internal Revenue Matters.

Matters Military and Legislative.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS MEASURE.

LETTERS OF MARQUE TO BE ISSUED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

It is given out at the State Department that they have highly cheering advices from Europe, and particularly from England, giving accounts of a popular reaction in our favor. Unofficial advices also represent the middle and lower classes exerting a healthy influence on their government in behalf of the same. At the State Department they go so far as to speak of late advices as precluding the possibility of intervention for months to come.

A letter of John Mitchell to the Dublin *Nation* newspaper, recently intercepted, is chiefly remarkable for such sentences as these: "North of the Potomac there is no law, and in traveling through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and especially Maryland, I often asked myself if this is America, or is it Poland or Venetia?"

Richmond he describes thus: "Richmond I find very little changed. Yankee accounts had prepared me to see the inhabitants generally barefooted and under fed, but I never saw better dressed people in the streets, nor a greater show of ladies. All tell me there was not the slightest apparent panic in town, even during the desperate seven days fight, and it is refreshing to hear men, women and children speak with such sovereign scorn of Yankees. The city of course is thronged with strangers, and not even in Paris do you see so many empty sleeves, nor hear the clatter of so many wooden legs. All, however, are cheering and resolute. Apparently they do not know that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, as Seward assures us."

Dispatches received here state that Gen. Sherman acted at Vicksburg under the orders of Gen. Grant, and formed the right wing of his army in accordance with the belief that Grant would come up; but the latter having got his communications cut off, failed to notify Sherman.

Sherman's friends say the official reports will vindicate him from some, at least, of the charges made against him, and will show that he and McClernand acted in harmony throughout.

Some arrivals from Richmond to-day bring news of great excitement in the rebel capital, about the 12th inst., owing to reports that a large Federal force, numbering 80,000 men, was on their way to Weldon, N. C., and that a large fleet of gunboats were in the waters of North Carolina about the same time.

Anderson's division of Jackson's army, numbering about 15,000 men, passed through Richmond, going south.

Of the long-talked of Merrimac No. 2, they say she is a perfect failure, being too top heavy, and is lying at Rockett's with a scow on each side to keep her afloat. She has several times been taken out into the stream with the scows alongside, but whenever it was attempted to remove the scows she careened at such a rate that they were obliged to replace them and bring her back to her moorings.

For upwards of three weeks she was tried in this manner, but at last tired out with the attempt to make her set right in water they have given her up and acknowledged her a failure.

They say the Tredegar Iron Works are working about 600 men casting heavy guns, but of such poor iron that many of their guns are worthless.

They had set about 150 Union prisoners at work in these foundries.

There was but a small number of troops in the city.

It was understood that the main body of Lee's army was on the railroad about midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

It was believed in Richmond that Governor Seymour wouldn't let any more troops be drawn from New York. Similar action is hoped for from other States.

The Senate will pass the Court of Claims bill in its present shape, so as to make its judgments final and add two Judges. With many candidates for the offices it creates. Senator Browning, Representative Kellogg and Ebenezer Peck of Chicago are among the most prominent. There is doubt as to the eligibility under the constitution of the two former.

The Senate Finance Committee have unanimously agreed to reduce the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State, raised to three thousand dollars.

The substitute for the bill concerning letters of marque, reported by Senator Hale to-day, revises the acts of Jan. 26, 1812, and Jan. 27, 1813, and puts them in force in relation to all that part of the United States, where inhabitants have been declared in a state of insurrection, in relation to all vessels and property belonging to them whenever found on the high seas or in port.

Senator Wilson introduced, to-day, a voluminous bill for prompt and uniform administration of military justice, and the better government of military forces. It creates a bureau of military justice, a Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Brigadier General, to be at its head; and an Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry. It authorizes the appointment of a Judge Advocate for each department or corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry. It prescribes at great length the construction, modes and proceedings and powers of courts martial, general and inferior grade courts of inquiry, provost marshal's court, &c.

The only punishments for military offenses are to be marked, cashiering, suspension from office, reduction to ranks, dishonorable dismissal, disability to hold military commission, forfeiture of pay, reprimand public or private and imprisonment. Shaving the head and other badges of infamy are forbidden. The bill as presented was drawn up by Major Bolles Judge Advocate of the 7th army corps.

It may pass the Senate, but stands a very slim chance in the House.

Among the amendments to the army bill reported by the Finance Committee, are appropriations of $5,000 for artificial limbs for soldiers and sailors, nearly $150,000 for ice, fruits, and other comforts for sick soldiers, and between $400,000 and $500,000 for private physicians, and medicines furnished by them, and $75,000 for soldiers acting as cooks and nurses.

The French Spoliation bill, reported by Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, is Mr. Crittenden's bill, by which it is provided that satisfaction be made to amount not exceeding five millions, to American citizens, for claims for indemnity upon the French government for illegal captures, &c., prior to treaty of September, 1800. This same bill undoubtedly has been reported forty times favorably, and three times unfavorably to either Senate or House has been twice passed and twice vetoed, once by Polk and once by Pierce.

The first report was made to Congress in 1802.

Col. Vandever's case excited great attention in the House to-day, from the fact that the principle involved in its decision would apply to a number of Colonels and Generals who are members of the House, and still a larger number elected to the next House. After a long debate a vote taken showed a majority in favor of declaring his seat vacant. The case now hangs on appeal from the decision of the Chair. The majority is sufficient to declare the seat vacant, it being claimed that two-thirds are not necessary for such purpose.

Unless this appeal is sustained, several more seats will be speedily declared vacant; and in the opinion of some able lawyers in the House, Gen. Schenck, Garfield, Dumont and other military officers elected to the next House will have their seats declared vacant, and new elections ordered, if they continue in the military service after the 4th of March next.

Among other unfortunate results of such decision would be giving Vallandigham another chance for his life.

The Secretary of the Interior communicated a bill to the House to-day organizing the Bureau of Statistics, to include the Census Bureau and to be under a Commissioner at $4,000 a year. The first result of this would be to oust Kennedy the present Census Superintendent and known secession sympathizer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Secretary [illegible] recommendation for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in his department, with a draft of the bill.

The Senate to-day received a communication from the Postmaster General giving an answer to the inquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mails by military authority. He throws the responsibility on the military authorities, and says he could no more interfere with it than any other citizen.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his first statement.

The entire number of persons employed in assessing is 3,882.

He cannot yet state precisely what will be the amount of revenue.

He has received, from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, the sum of $61,779,790.

He estimates the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to $15,000,000, and that without material change in the business of the country, revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year of 1863 and 1864 will not be less than $150,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures show the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 31-100 per cent.

The Commissioner has strong confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution, the expense can never exceed three per cent. He makes many important suggestions, including modifications of the law and the appointment of a solicitor or legal adviser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate has confirmed George W. McClure to be coiner of the branch mint of the United States at Denver City; Oscar D. Munson to be assayer of the same. Joseph Smith, George W. Slover, Francis H. Gregory and Silas Stringham, to be Rear Admirals.

The House Military Committee has adopted resolutions in favor of a submarine telegraph along the Southern coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Ways and Means Committee yesterday acted on the report of the sub-committee, Messrs. Spaulding, Horton and Hooper, of their interview with Secretary Chase. By a vote unanimous, save one dissenting, they gave the Secretary power to sell bonds at the best price he could obtain. They also took away from the holders of legal tender notes the right to convert them at pleasure into twenty year bonds. To-morrow a bill will be reported that will satisfy both the Committee and the Treasury Department.

Carl Schurz has received the command of Sigel's corps, Gen. Sigel being placed in command of the Reserves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Post* has a rumor that Gen. Halleck intends to send a large part of the army of the Potomac to the West.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20, 1863.

A bill was introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Burr, leader on the Democratic side, entirely revolutionary and unconstitutional in its character. It appoints three commissioners, and names them Sam. Casey, ex-Gov. Wood and Charles Lanphier, who are to exercise all military authority in the State. They take the appointing power, so far as all military officers are concerned, entirely from the hands of the Governor. Also, all other matters connected with the army. In fact, they are to constitute a triumvirate, with supreme authority over the Commander-in-Chief himself. It is one of the most damnable measures of usurpation ever attempted.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Fuller of Cook to provide for the payment of the McAllister and Stebbins bonds. There are a number of persons here from New York and elsewhere, lobbying for this bill.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Apparently Ready to Meet Us.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A letter from the army of the Potomac to the New York *Herald* says:

The reports from Washington that Longstreet's corps has been removed westward to reinforce Bragg are unfounded. Longstreet himself was here, two days ago, with his command. It is believed that no entire rebel corps has been withdrawn from our front, but we have information from deserters and contrabands that some batteries, brigades and divisions have been detached and sent Tennesseeward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *World* says:

A letter from a correspondent with the army of the Potomac states that the army is under marching orders, with three days' rations. Five pontoon bridges will be thrown across the Rappahannock, some distance apart.

Lee's army is composed of eight large divisions. Jackson commands the right. Longstreet has the left, comprising five divisions. These divisions are apparently stronger than ours, comprising a greater number of brigades and regiments. It is uncertain whether their total strength equals ours.

A desperate struggle is evidently near. Stirring news may be expected shortly.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 16, 1863.

The ominous quietude of the past few days proves to have been the calm which precedes the storm. The tempest has not yet broken forth with the thunder of artillery and surging roar of musketry; yet the signs of the heavens are too apparent to doubt that they presage a speedy renewal of the unsuccessful attempt of Dec. 13. The heavy rumbling of the pontoon trains is again heard at night, and red signal fires, which blaze up in the darkness, suggest that important movements are on foot. The point or points on which the forthcoming efforts are to be made must not, of course, be mentioned. A few days will, however, tell the story of success or defeat in another attempt at crossing the Rappahannock.

Everything has been thus far auspicious. The roads are hard and dry, and the recent rains have fortunately not interfered with the undertaking. A strong south wind has also favored us for two nights past, concealing from the enemy the rumbling of the pontoon trains, which was so clearly revealed by the still and frosty air of the night in which it was last attempted.

Wednesday, when darkness had insured secrecy, the boats which had been at Belle Plain were moved up to the neighborhood of headquarters, where a guide was furnished to conduct them to their destination. So secretly has the movement thus far progressed, that few in the army are aware of the important events which are close at hand.

It is to be feared, however, that the enemy, who are so frequently in the secret of our operations, have too much knowledge of what is impending. Activity is too plainly visible upon the other side of the river, to permit the hope that they will be unprepared for the present movement. Counter-movements are observable, and it seems more than probable that the enemy are at present watching to see how they may best checkmate us in our undertaking. The rebels are to-day known to be extending their lines. Rebel pickets to-day shouted to our own pickets across the Rappahannock, "We know what you are at; we are ready for you." It is to be feared that some of the inhabitants have made their way into the rebel lines with valuable information in respect to recent operations.

It is much to be regretted that the Army of the Potomac could not have been paid before the present movement had been commenced. It is useless to deny that, during the inactivity of the past month, a universal murmur has gone forth from the soldiers, who have been—many for six months, most of them for four months—without a penny of their hard-earned wages.

Thousands of letters have been sent to the men from their half-starved and destitute families, depicting their needy condition, which have made the inactivity of camp almost intolerable. Had not the Potomac been in their rear, we should have heard of thousands of desertions, from the simple fact that the men have been unable to send money to their families at home. The prospect of a movement may possibly dispel all discontent and despondency; but certainly Gen. Burnside is in the most courageous of men to lead this army against the enemy in its present condition.

What Massachusetts has Done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Statistics of the Adjutant General's office show that Massachusetts has furnished a total of 150,000 men for the army and navy.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. HALE of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to authorise letters of marque and reprisal, with amendments, and said he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice, and the better government of the military forces of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. moved to take up the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, replied. No bill of this general character would be taken up. There was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. Unless something was done on this subject we should have collisions between the States and the government. We had now almost civil war in two States of the Union. He would move to take up no bill of this kind until a conscription law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed so that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law. It could possibly make no difference whether the Court of Claims had three judges or five.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed too; yeas 25, nays 13, and several amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to alter the judicial districts in the 7th district was taken up and passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair called up the special order—the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said his colleague in the House was absent on business, having some bearing perhaps on this very bill.

By an arrangement, all proceedings were temporarily suspended. Thus it was of the utmost importance that this question should be disposed of. The resolution to postpone was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 13.

The bill to reorganize the Court of Claims was taken up, but the subject was not concluded.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The President's message in connection with his approval of the Treasury note bill, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Vandever of Iowa has not been entitled to a seat in this House since he was mustered into service of the United States as Colonel of the 9th Iowa regiment in 1861.

M. DAWES said the question divided itself into two branches. Mr. Vandever had drawn his pay both as Colonel of his regiment and member of this House. The duties of a member of Congress and of an officer were of such a character that they could not both be discharged by one and the same person.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Ill. moved to postpone the subject till the first Tuesday in February, as there were many important subjects to be acted on before the close of Congress. Gen. Vandever had participated in the late gallant action at Arkansas Post, and possibly might return to the city before the time assigned for the postponement of the subject.

Mr. DAWES did not wish to hurry a volunteer. The committee received a note from Mr. Vandever after they had made up their report, desiring to be heard. If any further proof was needed of the incompatibility of the two offices, he would only ask them to read the letter from Vandever, in which he said he could not get a furlough from his commanding officer.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, in behalf of his colleague, replied to that portion of Mr. Dawes' remarks, that Mr. Vandever had received pay both as Colonel and as member of Congress. He wished to state that the compensation which he had received as Colonel he had returned to the United States.

Mr. DAWES replied that Vandever did receive pay for both offices for a while.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion to postpone was disagreed to—53 to 74.

The resolution declaring that Vandever was not entitled to a seat was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD raised the question that the resolution expelled Vandever from his seat, and the Constitution in such cases required a vote of two-thirds.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. Maynard's point.

Mr. MAYNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Pending the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing ways and means to support the Government.

Mr. WALKER of Mass. resumed his speech from yesterday. He made no factious opposition to it, but deemed it his duty to state his objections, which he proceeded to do.

There had been a decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that certain persons arrested for interfering with the draft be discharged.

The Committee proceeded to act on the bill of Mr. Spaulding, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means' proposed amendments to the first section, which were agreed to, namely:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government after twenty years from date, and of such denomination, though not less than $50, as the Secretary may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Mr. THOMAS offered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the coupon or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the government, after twenty years from date, in coin.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the restriction of the sale of bonds at not less than par, so that the Secretary may in his discretion dispose of them at any time upon the best terms he can obtain.

Pending the consideration of the amendment, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

Missouri Unionists Memorialize the President.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 20.—Eighty-four members of the Legislature met in the Representatives' Hall, to memorialize President Lincoln, saying with them there is still underlying the surface of this State a very large substratum of disloyal and treasonable sentiment which may break out on the first favorable opportunity, and expressing thankfulness to the Federal Government for assistance rendered, and stating their belief that to this assistance all the truly loyal men of the State of Missouri, owe their lives, property and constitutional liberty that we now enjoy, release from the utter ruin which would result from another struggle with domestic traitors, aiders and abettors in our midst, and urging the President to use the utmost caution in rescinding or modifying orders that have exerted injurious or coercive influences only on our enemies and the enemies of our common country. In many parts of the State civil law is, to a great extent, powerless. Grand juries cannot be empaneled who will indict men who have stolen horses and guns from Union men to equip themselves for the rebel army. It is still in some places safer to be disloyal than unconditional Union men. The moral force of coercion is not altogether on our side. We therefore urge the propriety of keeping in force orders numbered three and thirty-five, emanating from the headquarters of the Department of Missouri, until such time as we can say that a thoroughly loyal sentiment prevails throughout the State. We ask this, believing that upon it largely depend the welfare of the Union cause in our State and the perpetual safety of thousands of our citizens who have taken part in sustaining the Government.

The memorial is unanimously adopted and signed, and will be circulated for more names to-morrow.

Col. Haywood has been appointed to present the memorial to the President.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Gov. Parker delivered his inaugural to-day. Much space is devoted to national affairs. He thinks it our most solemn duty to examine into the causes of the war. He discusses the nature of our government, and declares that each State expressly retains its sovereignty, and that every right and power not expressly delegated to the United States is secured to the States.

The sovereignty of each State is as complete and real in its sphere, as the sovereignty of the United States in its sphere. It is the duty of the States, as well as the United States, to assert and maintain their sovereignty. The framers of the Constitution supposed sufficient powers were surrendered and granted to the general government to answer all the ends for which it was created, whether in peace or war.

It was not provided that the Constitution should be only for peace and that in war there should be a power above the Constitution limited only by individual opinion and discretion. The reserved rights of the people of the States were to be respected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife.

In cases of doubt the doctrine was always against enlarged powers. He contends that secession is unconstitutional, and not based on the right of revolution, but on the alleged right of a State to constitutionally withdraw from the Union. This is political heresy. The States ratified the Constitution with the distinct understanding that the Union was not to depend on the will of any one of the parties.

The surrender was thus to be permanent to the general government.

Gov. Parker refers to Northern fanaticism, and says in consequence a minority of ultra and fanatical men in each section controlling the current of events had brought the government to the verge of destruction.

The Governor then denounces arbitrary arrests, and insists that such acts were in clear violation of the rights of the people and not called for by the exigencies of the case.

He adds, whatever legal powers are vested in the government shall be exerted for the protection of the lawful rights of the citizens of this State. The right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he declares, belongs exclusively to the Legislature and executive branches of the government.

It was never in the power of any one individual, and it is so declared in the Constitution. He declares the plea of military necessity is illegal and dangerous. The emancipation is classed among the illegal acts of this new war power. He concludes by hoping for a speedy conclusion of the war and the restoration of peace on the basis of the Union as it was—an Union of all States with their equality and rights unimpaired.

From Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a Port Royal letter of the 13th, stating that six deserters from Fort Sumter, at Charleston, had arrived aboard the blockading vessels, reporting that most of the garrison threw down their arms, refusing to fight under the Confederate flag. They were half famished, and their families in want, owing to the non-receipt of pay. Other troops came and obliged them to return to duty.

Dissatisfaction among the rebel troops is wide-spread. The men worked day and night, half starved, having received no money.

The gunboat [illegible] drove away [illegible] put a shot into her, which nearly sunk her.

The Chase of the Alabama.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A Fortress Monroe letter states that the steamer Vanderbilt is coaling, probably for another search after the Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Navy Department has ordered Capt. Boggs of the Varuna, after the pirate Alabama in the first class frigate Sacramento from Portsmouth, N. H. He will sail this week.

THE FIRE AT ASPINWALL.

Additional Particulars.

The fire originated on Friday, Dec. 26. It was supposed to have communicated from a cooking stove in the upper story of the ship chandlery. The conflagration raged from the night of the 26th to 3 p. m. on the 27th, when it was subdued. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The vessels in the harbor put out into the stream, and the United States frigate Lancaster narrowly escaped destruction. The steamship office of Commodore Vanderbilt was in imminent peril, but remained untouched by fire. A vigilance committee of citizens was appointed, and a company of soldiers was summoned from Panama for the defense of lives and property. When the Costa Rica left, the native sufferers were constructing rude shanties for shelter, and all classes were being hospitably entertained by the citizens. About one-half of the business portion of the town was utterly destroyed.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Coachman. Must understand his business well. Apply at Room 12, at 114 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A second-hand Top Buggy. Must be nearly as good as new. Address immediately, "TRAVELER," Matteson House Box 31, and state particulars.

WANTED—A situation by an American girl, as Nurse or Chambermaid in a private family. Has first-class references. Address "M A P," Tribune office.

WANTED—In respectable private family, a situation as Chambermaid or Cook. Reference given. Apply at 12 Adams street, one door from Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family as Cook, Washer and Ironer. Can be seen for two days at 149 North Huron street.

WANTED—$600 for one year at 10 per cent interest; to be secured by mortgage on Household Furniture, Piano, and a stock of Goods and Fixtures. Address "A O X," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To rent, a medium-sized House, in a good location—South Side preferred. Possession wanted immediately. Address for three days, stating terms, Post Office Box 1469, Chicago.

WANTED—A Practical Lard Renderer. One who understands his business can find steady employment and good wages. Call at RHODES & WHITE'S 123 and 125 South Wells street.

WANTED—To purchase, an interest in or will invest from $5,000 to $8,000 in a well-regulated Retail Grocery Store. Am an old hand at the business, and can give the best of reference. Address immediately, "STRANGER," Matteson House Box 31, and state locality and correct address.

WANTED.—We have about $100,000 cash to invest in Chicago Real Estate. Owners of city property can sell at fair prices by leaving descriptions of their property at our office, 134 Randolph street, Room 1. T. S. BAKER & CO.

WANTED—A Partner. One that is favorably located in the Commission business would be preferred. Can furnish $15,000, and has an extensive Eastern acquaintance. Address JONES, Post Office Box 1341. State when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—To Merchants. The subscriber solicits consignment of Goods to sell on commission. Those wishing to reduce their stocks at this season of the year, will meet with quick sales and prompt returns. N. W. GOODMAN. Rockford, Ill., Jan. 17th, 1863.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for JEFFERSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4393 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

BOARD WANTED.—A pleasant room with board wanted on or in the vicinity of Wabash avenue, by a gentleman and wife. Address "R E S," Chicago Post Office.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished front rooms, or a furnished room suitable for a gentleman and wife, and one bedroom, can be obtained at 111 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT.—House to rent and part or whole of Furniture for sale. Address Post Office Box 4594.

STRAYED—From the residence, 278 West Lake street, on Monday evening last, a small Black and Tan Spaniel, answering to the name of "Flora." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving information at this office where the animal is to be found.

LOST—A Cow, all white, little red mixed about the neck; had a rope round her head, a small bag, about six years old. Any information will be thankfully received at corner of Union and Third streets. EDWARD CARR.

FOR SALE, AT HARLEM. A new Cottage House, with seven rooms, cellar, well, cistern, &c., and one acre of land, for sale at sixteen hundred dollars. GEO. SCOVILLE, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—An Eating House in the City of Springfield—the Capital of Illinois. It is well located, and now doing a good business. As the Legislature is now in session, this is a rare chance for a cash purchaser. Apply on the premises, east side Fifth street, a few doors south of the Square, or address "J C B," Post Office Box 150, Springfield, Ill.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS on Real Estate security in this city, for a term of years, At Low Rates of Interest. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a General Shipping, Produce and Commission Business, under the name of MATHER, CLARY & CO. Office in Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark streets. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863. WILLIAM T. MATHER, STEPHEN CLARY, LUCIEN T. BARCLAY.

TO PACKERS.—400 bbls. Coarse (Syracuse) Salt, For sale at a Bargain. To close a consignment. MATHER, CLARY & CO., Corner North Water and Clark sts.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—We will pay 110 AND INTEREST For any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO., 23 South Wells street, Chicago. Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

COBURN & MARRS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS, Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Offices established at Washington, D. C. in 1849; London, England, in 1853; Paris, France, in 1855; Vienna, Austria, in 1856. Circulars containing full instructions to Inventors sent gratuitous on application. Western Inventors will please address us at Chicago, Post Office Box 443.

THE BEST SELLING HISTORY OF THE REBELLION is issued by THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. ... E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

NEW FIRM. BLISS & SHARP, Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 LAKE STREET, Successors to J. H. Reed & Co. IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT. Would invite attention to the following Goods, which are the very best obtainable:
ENG. HAIR BRUSHES, SHELL DRESSING COMBS, SMOOTHING COMBS, TRAVELING FLASKS, FLESH BRUSHES, BATHING TOWELS, INFANT BRUSHES, HAND MIRRORS, FINE [illegible], POCKET CUTLERY, LADIES' SCISSORS, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, LADIES' PURSES, PORTEMONNAIES, FINE TWEEZERS, WHISP BRUSHES, HAT BRUSHES, TRAVELING CUPS, MEDICINE GLASSES, STUART'S CANDIES, FRENCH GUM DROPS, BUCK PURSES, SHOPING BAGS, FRENCH BLACKING, JAPANESE BLACKING, CLOTHES BRUSHES, SHOE BRUSHES, DYE WOODS, HEMP TWINES, INHALING BOTTLES, COCOA BROMA, ENGLISH MUSTARD, TOILET WATERS, SOLIDIFIED MILK, CONDENSED MILK, CONCENTRATED BEEF, For making Beef Tea, BAY WATER, DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS.
Remember, 144 Lake-St.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT NEW YORK RATES. THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER, CANADA CURRENCY, AND OLD TREASURY NOTES. Legal Tender Notes Bought and Sold. LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED At an advance on other markets. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 Clark Street, Chicago.

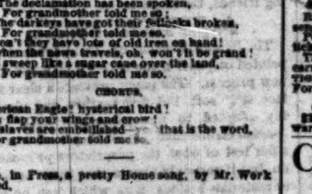
BOYD'S QUOTATIONS. Currency the Standard.

	Buying.
Legal Tender Notes, small premium,	1-8 to 1-4.
Bank State of Indiana,	3-4 to 1
Bank State of Iowa,	par to 1-10 prem.

The rates for buying Gold, Silver and Demand Notes Fluctuated every hour, and no reliable quotation can be given. Do not Sell without being Posted. I HAVE Telegraphic Dispatches of Every Change IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, Which information is Free to all Interested In the price of Gold.

Uncurrent.	Discount.
Ragged bills	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Free Indiana	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]

1 dis. Exchange Bank of [illegible] River, N. J. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 36 Clark street.



NOW IN PRESS, and will be ready in a few days. Price, THIRTY CENTS. WORDS AND MUSIC BY HENRY C. WORK.
"The declaration has been spoken,
For grandmother told me so;
The darkeys have got their fetters broken,
For grandmother told me so.
Oh, won't they have lots of old iron on hand!
And when the news travels, oh, won't it be grand!
'Twill sweep like a sugar cane over the land,
For grandmother told me so.
CHORUS.
American Eagle! hysterical bird!
Oh flap your wings and crow!
The slaves are emancipated—that is the word,
For grandmother told me so."
Also, in Press, a pretty Home song, by Mr. Work entitled, "WATCHING FOR PA!" Price 25 cents. Copies sent free of postage on receipt of price. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street.

MODEL COOK STOVE, With two ovens for COAL OR WOOD. Surpasses all other Stoves in Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Nos. 235 and 237 State street.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862, Now being prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be received at his office. ... SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

PACKING HOUSE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The Tanks, ...

FOR SALE—Two superior 60 horse power ... Boilers ...

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION. Hand-Book of Information for Soldiers, ...

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PHŒNIX Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital, $400,000. Assets, January 1st, 1863: [illegible]

The Truths of the Phoenix Are manifest in the following statement of ... [illegible]

THE PHŒNIX To every man who desires to know his insurance patronage upon a WELL-TRIED CORPORATION. [illegible]

Branch Office for the West, No. 13 West Third street, Cincinnati. R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

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INSURANCE. We represent the following New York Companies: Continental, Security, Metropolitan, Market, North American, Goodhue, Columbia. R. W. PHILLIPS, A. M. WARD. R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, with addition of freight and transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 63 Lake street, Chicago.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER HAS BEEN IN USE EIGHT YEARS, And although there have been many Filters invented none combine The Downward & Upward Filtration, TOGETHER WITH The Use of the Earthen Jar, That renders the KEDZIE FILTER So pre-eminent. For sale at 47 VANSHAACK'S 47, 47 State Street, AND 237 A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 239, 237 & 239 State street.

BATH SPONGES, INFANT SPONGES, CARRIAGE SPONGES, BATH GLOVES, FLESH BRUSHES, FLESH GLOVES, BAY RUM, FINE TOILET SOAPS, BATH BRUSHES, All of the choicest qualities. SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron steamships. City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Aetna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ... General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. ...

CHARLES L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has Six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, directly before the fire; ... VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Pres. ACCUMULATED FUND $9,000,000. C. CRONKHITE, Agent, 5 Clark street, Chicago.

TO GROCERS.—1000 sacks LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT. ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

The rebel leaders have given their Northern allies due notice that no terms other than "unconditional separation will be accepted." They denounce the very thought of "reconstruction," and indignantly repel every proposition for peace based on returning to their allegiance. They "would rather be vassals of France or serfs of Russia than to become in any manner whatever associated, politically or otherwise, with the Northern States." One leading rebel organ declares that "the so-called States will never voluntarily submit to any terms of *reunion which it is possible for the ingenuity of man to devise, or even to imagine.* If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn *them even as slaves.* Our only wish is to be separated from them, finally and forever. We are fighting for *separation*, and we will have it, if it costs the life of every man in the Confederate States."

Another leading organ, in an article repelling the proposition of the Copperheads for a convention of all the States, to be held at Louisville, for the purpose of agreeing upon terms of reconstruction, declares:

"The people of the North who wish to see the end of these hostilities and troubles must, first of all, agree to a recognition of *the Confederate Government.* Without that, the war must go on forever. Even an armistice supposes such recognition. Northern speculation upon a general convention of States is, therefore, mere nonsense, so long as the South remains unconquered.

"The peace and reunion proposals coming from Northern [illegible] are treated with scorn and derision, and are rejected with contempt. How the minds of the rebels have been "conciliated" by the recent partisan triumphs of the Democracy is now apparent. Thousands of well-meaning Union men were led into voting the Democratic ticket last fall, by the loud asseverations of the white-feather demagogues that the rebels would give up and come back if the "conservatives" carried the elections. Well, the "conservatives" succeeded beyond their most sanguine anticipations; but their enormous advances are met by yells of derision, and defiance. [illegible] once scornfully spurned to the rebel camp trodden into the mud and the bearers of the olive branch are spit upon, and bid return and tell their confreres 'cuss' if they "should fall down in the dust and pray "the rebels to be their masters, they would "spurn them even as slaves—that they will "listen to no terms of reunion which it is "possible for the ingenuity of man to devise." Nothing but "eternal separation" will they accept.

Those who were deluded by the white-feather demagogues are now getting their eyes open to the real situation of affairs. They are beginning to perceive that the only alternative is, to fight it out, or to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The question is reduced to this simple proposition, and every man must face the music. Those who oppose the continuance of the war are of necessity, in favor of a dissolution of the Union—for that is the result of an armistice or peace before the rebellion is put down. The rebels have given us fair warning; they have candidly and honestly notified us that "peace" means "eternal separation;" that an armistice must end in a renewal of the struggle or in an acknowledgment of their independence. The Richmond *Enquirer*, Jeff. Davis' organ, recommends the conclusion of an armistice with the Federal Government as "the "means to a final separation of the States, "a total destruction of the Union, and the "triumphant recognition of the independence of the Confederates."

RETALIATION.

Jeff. Davis issued an order recently refusing to parole or exchange any Federal officers taken prisoners. At the time he had more of our officers in his hands than we had of his, and this circumstance tended to make him arrogant. But the run of luck shortly afterwards turned. The boot is now on the other foot. The battle of Murfreesboro threw into the hands of the rebels more prisoners than we took; but as Bragg was obliged to leave many of his wounded behind in the hasty and rapid retreat, the difference in the respective number of prisoners taken is not so great as many suppose. The raid of Forrest's guerillas upon Oxford, and the shameful and cowardly surrender of that post by Col. Murphy, gave the rebels 1,200 prisoners. A few hundred also fell into their hands at the attack on Vicksburg. All these put the rebels ahead of us in prisoners, but the storming of Arkansas Post, and with its fall the surrender of ten regiments of rebels, places our side considerably ahead. These ten regiments give us 4,000 privates, and 400 officers. We have one General, ten Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, ten Majors, one hundred Captains, and two hundred Lieutenants, and a score or two of Adjutants, Staff officers, Quartermasters and Surgeons, making fully 400 in all. If Jeff. Davis persists in throwing our officers in his hands into dungeons, and penitentiaries, our authorities can place double as many of his officers in close confinement. The number of rebel officers in Federal hands stand a fair chance of being largely increased by Gen. McClernand's expedition. If the rebels make a stand at St. Charles, on the White River, and Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas, two more nice hauls will certainly be made, adding several hundred more rebel officers to the present formidable batch. Let Jeff. Davis crack along. He will shortly discover that it is a game two can play at, and that Old Abe holds the "biggest cards."

BOTH FALSE AND MEAN.

We find the following in the Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis:

There is a class of acts of incorporation which the Legislature of Illinois has been in the habit of granting, which should not be granted in the future, and which, as to the past, should be repealed. We allude to the acts incorporating private companies for the transaction of ordinary business, for whom the general laws relating to partnership are sufficient, but who, by these special acts, obtain privileges which they could not enjoy under the general partnership laws. Such an act, for example, is that incorporating "The Chicago Tribune Company"—obtained for the simple purpose of evading the obligations of the laws relating to the collection of debts. As well might such an act be granted to every mercantile and mechanical firm, or any other similar firm or company, as to "The Chicago Tribune Company" or any similar company. It is a class of legislation contrary to public policy and especially injurious to private rights. Every such act might properly be entitled, an act to evade such and such persons from their debts or duties. * * * * * The repeal of these acts is a needed reform which it is the peculiar province of this Democratic Legislature to institute.

The above is a very mean article as well as very false. We understand its purport, and are well prepared to see the Legislature to which it is addressed, follow out its suggestions, and for the sake of injuring the Tribune, deal a heavy blow at the business interests of the State that are so interwoven with corporations like that which we represent.

The five proprietors of the Tribune procured a charter as a matter of convenience. The powers granted them are simply the power to carry on the publishing business under a corporate name, and to hold a limited amount of real estate. The stockholders in the Tribune Company are each individually liable for the debts of the concern and none of them can divest himself of that liability until the expiration of six months from the day he disposes of his interests. The corporation owns no sum a dollar. But even this showing will have no effect if it is supposed at Springfield that the repeal of our charter will injure us in any way whatever. So let them go ahead!

The Legislature would simply be wasting its precious time in attempting to destroy the Tribune in session, as it does not possess the constitutional power to do any thing of the kind. It can as legally repeal the charters of the railroads and all other corporations as that of the Tribune Company. If one can be repealed without the consent of the stockholders, so can all the others.

RADICAL MEETING.

The splendid defeat of his ship made by Commodore Rousseau, at Galveston, and the final act in the great tragedy, in which that brave officer fired the magazine, sending himself and many of his officers and men to eternity, recall the old heroic days of Blake and Van Tromp, and renew in public recollection the ancestral glories of our own Navy in far later times. The vessel was aground. To rescue her from the enemy was impossible; to prevent her falling into hostile hands, a necessity; and to fire the magazine the last resource. The Commodore was at once priest, victim and hero. He applied the torch, died a glorious death for his country, and by a deed that has few parallels in history, secured for himself an immortality, the honors of which shall be coequal with the nobility of his act.

And Lieutenant Wainwright, too, commanding the crew of the Harriet Lane—what a field of glory that in which he and they reaped, and how bountiful the crop. In all, 663 hundred and twenty-brave hearts when the battle began—when it ended, only seventeen survived. The others had fallen beneath the shadow of the flag, for the honor of which they poured out their precious lives! What spot on earth, or what page in history is consecrated by glories like these? Where, in the records of any nation, or in the fictions which cluster around the days of Chivalry, have we a parallel of these modern instances? The race which, in a single unequal fight, develops such self-sacrificing devotion [illegible] Strong in numbers, and, as Calvert [illegible] such in latent capability of the greatest of human exploits, it must conquer.

HEROES IN ILLINOIS.

The farmers of Northern Illinois have too easily given up experimenting with the Osage Orange as a hedge plant. During a recent visit to Kendall county, we saw mile after mile of fence, grown from the orange, that nothing could push through. None of it was more than six years old, and none of it had cost much more trouble than an equal length of well-tended corn rows; but as a fence it was all perfect. The region that we visited is underlaid by a permeable gravel subsoil, hence is dry and, in all seasons, arable. To this fact is perhaps due the success of the Osage in the neighborhood. If so, others in localities less favored may possibly procure the same results, by judiciously the draining the ground along the line upon which their hedges are to be set. This would be a large increase in the expense; but when we consider that the fence does not cost more than a day's labor to each quarter of a mile, that when four years old it is impenetrable, and that it will last through the life time of half a dozen generations, the first outlay is really small. Three-inch tiles of the best quality ought to be afforded in the interior at about fourteen dollars per thousand feet. The cost of laying is as much more, unless the farmer should do the work himself. Add to both sums the amount necessary to set the hedge plants and trim them until they are four years old, and nobody need be alarmed by the aggregate. The improvement when made is permanent, and adds just so much as it costs to the value of the farm that is benefited thereby. We beg our agricultural friends to look into the matter.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

We are glad to hear from the East that the doctrines of Cox and Vallandigham find little favor with the so-called Democracy of New York and New England. They see that the dishonor of the last and the ruin of the first are involved in what the traitors propose. Even New York, it appears, has waked up to the fact that if her Woods and Rynders prevail, she will be compelled to struggle for a second place in the new Union that her politicians would create. We thought so.

A Confession which Means More than it Says.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has a delicate way of putting an unpleasant point. In his recent speech at Jackson he twice cautioned the Mississippians as to the necessity of keeping on hand a force sufficient to "control the negroes." Here are the passages:

"The object of that portion of the (conscription) act which exempts those having charge of twenty or more negroes was not to draw any distinction of classes, but simply to provide a force *in the nature of a police force, sufficient to keep the negroes in order.*

* * * * "Let me repeat that there is much that the reserved force can do. They can build bridges, construct fortifications, act as a sort of police to preserve order and protect the industrial interests of the State (or Mississippi) *and keep the negroes under control.*"

Yet it is the boast of the Southern slaveholders, and their Northern Copperhead sympathizers, that they fear no violence from the negroes. The blacks, they have always maintained, are a faithful servile race, also would not accept freedom if offered them, but on the contrary would fight for their masters to their death against the Yankees. The opposite positions of Davis and his sympathizers are not reconcilable.

Feeling the Halter Draw.

"The men who stand highest in this contest would fall the first sacrifice to the vengeance of the enemy in case we should be unsuccessful. You may rest assured, then, *for your own sakes, for your children, for your country, for your God*, that whatever capacity they possess, will be devoted to the securing the independence of the country."—*Jeff. Davis' Speech at Jackson.*

The awful belief that they feel the tightening of the halter around his august throat. The secret is out. He fights on because he has made his last desperate throw. His treason failing of its object, he dies if caught. If he escapes, his fate is to live to be scorned and pelted at, as Arnold was, by his sympathizing friends, the English.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Paper Made of Wood.

The Boston *Journal* of Thursday last was printed on paper made entirely of wood, by a new process. The paper presents a clear surface, is of a soft but firm texture, and admirably adapted to newspaper purposes. The *Journal* claims that the lot they used was not a fair test of what the proprietors propose to do, but it certainly proves that there are other materials besides rags which can be successfully used in the manufacture of white paper.

Our Losses at Murfreesboro.

A correspondent, writing from Murfreesboro to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, makes our loss in the Murfreesboro battle as follows:

Killed, 1,703; wounded, 7,770; missing, 4,000. A large share of the missing were stragglers captured by the enemy's cavalry in the rear of our army.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who have died in general hospitals in Louisville during the week ending January 16, 1863:

Jan. 8—Levi Mellott, 57th Indiana.
" 9—James Donaldson, co. D, 86th Illinois.
" 11—Wm. Gerhard, co. K, 38th Indiana.
" 12—Wm. Prested, co. F, 31st Illinois.
" 14—J. Bennett, co. B, 19th Illinois.
" 14—John Williams, co. E, 125th Illinois.
" 14—George Clark, co. E, 16th Indiana.
" 15—Lieut. Hiram Peery, co. C, 19th Michigan.
" 15—John T. Boger, co. A, 110th Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The following is the vote for United States Senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Sumner	30	104	134
Abbott	5	31	36
E. P. Adams	1	1	2
Caleb Cushing	1	1	2

The rebels have a curious way of rewarding successful Generals. Their papers all claim, and Gen. Bragg himself claims, that they won a great victory over Rosecrans at Murfreesboro. Yet the Commanding General is immediately superseded by one from the Virginia army. Is this the way to reward success?

RHODE ISLAND.—According to the report of the Adjutant General to the Rhode Island Legislature, that gallant little State has furnished for the defense of the nation, by land and sea, 16,068 men, or thirty per cent more than her quota.

The employes at the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass., have struck because of the non-payment of their wages, ask for higher wages, and refuse to go to work until both objects are accomplished.

Rosin is Memphis.—Our correspondent in Memphis writes under date of January 15th, that snow fell there the day before to the depth of six inches, a thing before unheard of in that locality.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

In the Country Ruined—Small-Souled Grumblers Who Would Surrender to the Rebels—Gen. Halleck Defends Himself—What Gen. Burnside Intended—Gen. Hooker Succeeds Him—Gen. Sumner Dead—Gen. Brown Under Arrest—Keeping Cheap.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

Is the country ruined or about to be ruined? Is it trembling on the verge of destruction? Is there gloom and ought there to be gloom? Is there hope and ought there to be hope? In which direction are we to look for the dawn of promise? From what quarter is the lightning sent to strike? Where are the clouds darkest? Where is the silver lining of the cloud? People coming here from a distance say that they believed we could be saved until they saw the men who were appointed to save us. People going to New York or New England for a week, return cheerful, but in an hour the weight which oppresses almost all of us in the capital crushes down the spirits, a stranger such relations with the interior of things, looking only at the surface might reasonably conclude that Washington was a happy place. Willard's and the other hotels are crowded to overflowing, and the parlors are gay with women and resonant with glances.

Wednesday night there was a "hop" at which both the distinguished Private Secretaries of the President were present. Thursday night there was a private party at a Senator's house at which both of the said Secretaries attended, as well as the chirping Secretary of State and his smiling son. Both the latter officials assured their friends that Richmond would not fall—never; that the last advices were favorable; that the feelings of the people were more friendly. They did not add that *the reason of the change lay in the adoption by the President of the policy of emancipation against which they have fought, both openly and for a year.* The reason which would have been sufficient to reconstruct, but they chirped and smiled, and said "all is well: diplomacy has done it; our Minister [illegible] and now Europe is our friend." [illegible] Strong in opposition, but [illegible] of *sixty days.* At this moment it may be gloomy, but that is only a change of base by Providence, which will result in the overthrow of our enemies."

But seriously, what grounds are there for hope? I have met two or three bright lines in the course of the day. "Why, cheerful?" to one. "I have faith in the righteousness of the cause." "Why so cheerful?" to another. "I believe in the people." And still, declares that the obstinacy of Jeff. Davis will be our salvation. Upon the three answers taken together we can reasonably build. The cause is right; the people are determined to maintain it; and if, as the official words of Jeff. Davis and his organs indicate, the South will accept a battle cheer of separation, there will be another uprising of the people, which will [illegible] the pestilent sloughing off New England. On Sunday night a weak creature said "peace when there is no peace;" when there can be no peace till the military power of the South has been overcome by it. It is not the first time that I have looked to the rebels for help when there seemed to be peril from Copperhead treachery within the Government being back from the one step needful for success.

IS THE CABINET TO BE CHANGED?—STRAWS. You may begin to count my forebodings as to a change in the ministry since the Cabinet still stands and not even rumor successfully assails it. But the forces that work out of sight are the ones that are most diminishing strength. The men of substance of New York are still represented here in person and by letter. Mayor Opdyke and David Dudley Field arrived this morning. Judge White remains; and one who has seen many Congressmen intimately in the course of a few days says, that in the "resolution" of both Houses, greater than he anticipated, there is hope. The President is closeted with Senators considering the question. Forty-eight hours ago he asked a Senator whether the people approved the caucus resolutions—expressing doubt himself, so he says, in consequence of doubtless of Seward's affirmations, but showing that the matter is under consideration.

SOMETHING EXPECTED IN CONGRESS.

Horace Greeley returns to-day to New York and the *Tribune* on Monday will, it is to be presumed, exhibit the results to himself of his visit to Washington. Since his arrival here, he has been exposed, if I am correctly informed, to so hot a fire from his friends, directed at the one vulnerable part of this newspaper Achilles, that its President's interference in the matter will encase it in the iron armor of war when he next puts pen to paper. On the other hand, his conversations, and his efforts to impress all who have talked with him with the urgency of impending peril to the country and the necessity for them on account to save it. And there is reason to believe that the effect of his intercourse here, upon himself will be unqualified condemnation, instead of destroying his confidence in the future. If so, he is the first man to whom Washington has given that great boon. The reason may be that his nerves stimulated by others the qualities which inspire confidence; "be found what he brought."

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES FOR WATSON, TUCKER AND POST.

On the 22d inst., the year for which the offices of additional Assistant Secretaries of War were created expires, and Messrs. Watson and Tucker, the two appointees of Mr. Watson, to whom, as is well known to his friends, the duties of his position have long been irksome, as he is legally exempt from military service, and a large majority are over forty-five years of age. The oldest member is eighty years old, and has a grandson and two sons in the army already. There are thirty ministers of the gospel, over 600 praying men, and a great many men in the regiment are from $25,000 to $50,000. Every man has left a comfortable home, without the incentive of popularity, love of glory, hope of office, or any other motives which inspire young men, but solely from a sense of duty. The regiment has been forming since last August, and has never received a cent of pay for any service. The change of climate from cold Iowa to mild Missouri has somewhat affected the health of the regiment, and the facts concerning Gen. Steele's official capers are so widely different from what Mr. Scammon seems to think them, that his statements is well calculated to mislead the public and divert attention from the real issue between the country and general Steele. I wish to notice a few facts. Mr. Scammon says he don't believe the "reports against General Steele," and that he has "private means of knowing what Gen. Steele's views and conduct are" and denounces the statements as "slanders." Although Mr. Scammon says he knows "General Steele's views and conduct," still he doesn't tell you what they are, or have been, but seems to content himself with the belief that because Gen. Steele don't believe the statements, the community will follow him and disbelieve them, also. Perhaps so. What are these statements and reports? They are not quarrels in the army, as Mr. Scammon says. They are in consequence of the [illegible] of Gen. Steele's official acts. The disgust in the New York *Times*, from Washington, similarly stated that "the President has determined to dismiss Dr. Gen. Steele from the service, for having violated the rules of service, for having enlisted negroes as soldiers, and for returning fugitive slaves." While Mr. Scammon has private means of knowing Gen. Steele's views, I have the official action of Gen. Steele in the army of the Southwest, and I presume his views, with him, and under his command, have been numerous. I have all related to his acts in this country, and not to his private life. Gen. Steele is charged with returning fugitive slaves to their masters; and he says in his official report to do so, notwithstanding the orders and articles of war on the subject; and it is said he openly avows his determination to continue so doing. Gen. Steele's official order on the subject, dated at Holmes, Ark., speaks for itself, and certainly contradicts, directly, the articles of war; and I presume his "views and convictions" are endorsed at Washington.

This is a war against rebellion, and it must necessarily become a war against all the resources and materials employed in support of the rebellion. Slavery is the chief cornerstone of this irreasonable rebellion. Now if Gen. Steele upholds slavery, he is not aiding the rebellion by his acts? I think he is. But no matter. Scammon or I can settle this matter. The country is Gen. Steele's accuser, and I apprehend it will have a difficult task. I apprehend the loyal community that assists pro-slavery officers in officers of the army is well calculated to put a stop to the rebellion. An officer who construes an article of war in such a way as to permit him to do that which, the same article prohibits him from using his command do, is a dangerous officer in this war. I therefore trust that as this is a question between Gen. Steele's official course, and one bleeding and ruined country, that the Government will be permitted to settle the question forever. I am for crushing the rebellion by any means possible, and I am for the entire, eternal, everlasting abolition of the institution of slavery; and I doubt all men's loyalty who are not willing, at any cost, and by any means, to save the Government.

I am astonished that so strong an anti-slavery man as J. Y. Scammon should desire to uphold an officer whose pro-slavery proclivities urge him constantly to use his power to thwart the views, wishes and hopes of the loyal community. I know Mr. Scammon has a son on Gen. Steele's staff, but I am not willing to attribute his anxiety to Gen. Steele's friendship, to imagine the cause. It is not essential, however, that I know the cause of his zeal. I trust the country will be saved from the influence of slavery forever. I will not have time to trouble you again, as I leave forthwith for my command in the army of the Southwest

Respectfully,
J. W. RAILS, Col. 12th Ill. Cav.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Arrest of the Proprietor of the Democrat—Suppression of the Democrat—Gen. Curtis Defends Himself—Gen. Steele's Views—Gen. Curtis Condemns Them—Gen. Steele Will Be Court-Martialed—Gen. Curtis Will Be Sustained.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1863.

The Springfield affair being over, and the rebels having been handsomely repulsed in that town, the next anxiety was to catch Marmaduke and punish him for his boldness. The trap was very nicely laid, but the rebels, with their usual stubbornness, refused to fall into it. The troops were all posted in such a way as to intercept the rebels without fail, but it can hardly be expected that a few companies of Union cavalry should cut off the retreat of so many regiments of rebels. Gen. Curtis is said to have supposed that the small forces placed at proper points could hold the rebels in check until their provisions arrived and forced them to give battle. This plan was very pretty on paper, but considering the enemy had extra (stolen) horses for their artillery, wagons for their wounded and extra mounted, and horses to ride for themselves, an attempt to intercept such a mobile force was out of the question. Still the effort was made and failed. The rebels have rested the day they advanced on Springfield before this. They were compelled to return to Arkansas by the very worst road, crossing the boundary line between the two States. The road from Harrisville to Salem, Ark., via Vera Cruz and Zalinesville, is through the heart of the Ozark Mountain range. The country is barren of supplies, and the rebels will suffer seriously for the want of forage before they reach a comfortable resting place in Arkansas. The expedition from Southeast Missouri, under command of Gen. J. W. Davidson, has been given up. Its object originally was the capture of an extensive guerrilla camp, formed at Pocahontas, Ark. The rebels broke up this camp themselves, and sent their men to Little Rock and westward. There is no doubt that most of the rank part in the raid toward Springfield. The second object of Davidson's expedition was to co-operate, by a flank movement, in the contemplated movement against Little Rock. This object has been defeated by the capture of Arkansas Post and the probability of the early fall of Little Rock without the co-operation of any army on the north. Gen. Davidson's command is partly composed of veteran regiments. The 1st Nebraska, Gen. Thayer's old regiment, which has fought gallantly at Fort Donelson and at Pittsburgh Landing, and came here from Helena some months ago with Gen. Davidson's command, and is said to be longing for active service. The troops have been withdrawn to Patterson for winter quarters.

The decidedly bold attempt to rescue rebels in the Boone County jail took place at the County seat, Columbia, last week. They have been long citizens of Boone county of indicting guerillas as horse thieves, and at the present time there are fourteen of these horse thieves in the jail awaiting their trial. On Sunday night a week ago, a gang of fifteen rebels approached the jail with the intention of rescuing their comrades. One of the men in the hospital. Before leaving home it was accounted the healthiest regiment that ever left Iowa. Col. Kincaid thanked the citizens of St. Louis and particularly the Ladies Union Aid Society for their courtesy and attention. We citizens feel as if this regiment were deserving of especial kindness.

Legislative proceedings are neither interesting or important. The election of United States Senator being undecided, the members of both Houses seem to be divided more in accordance with party lines than they usually are on questions relating to Emancipation principles. It is Glover, Brown or Phelps on every question. The Phelps men are decidedly the best men of the lot. They profit by the dissensions of their opponents and contrive to keep them in hot water by fixing up a quarrel between a neighbor on each side. This is the way they intend to defeat all schemes of emancipation. They will either make the Union men milk and water for ultra emancipationists or too radical for the the Glover men; and then when the two parties are divided the Phelps men will defeat the whole business. Any man with an ounce of brains can see that this is their intention from the start. It is a pity that the Senatorial struggle is allowed to overslaugh the great question of emancipation and delay action on that important subject.

It is so use—winter cannot hold dominion here more than a few days at a time. The mild weather came at an end on Wednesday night, and on Thursday we had a glorious snow storm. It was cold and nipping out doors till Saturday, when the atmosphere moderated. On Sunday it was fairly warm, and to-day there is a warm rain falling, with the thermometer at 46 deg. A skating pond cleared of opinion that the ball was unconstitutional, and he was in favor of compelling it to lie on the table as long as possible.

The pond was taken by eyes and hoops, and the House refused, by a strictly party vote, to suspend the rules—it requiring to suspend the rules a three-fourths vote. The bill cannot now be reached for several weeks.

M'ALLISTER AND STEBBINS BONDS TO BE PAID.

Mr. Fuller of Cook introduced a bill providing for the payment of the old McAllister and Stebbins bonds. Your readers all know what those bonds are, and will be able to judge of the likelihood of there being any corruption in this new move in regard to them.

In the House in the afternoon the session was confined in the introduction of unimportant bills under the alphabetical rule.

L. L. D. Russell and the German Soldier.

Russell, in his Diary, gives the following account of a reception he got at the hands of a German soldier:

On the 1st of September a dirty German soldier called out from the parapet of an earthwork over the Long Bridge, "Full Run Russell," and at the same time cocked his piece and leveled it. Russell immediately rode around into the fort, the fellow still presenting his firelock, and asked him what he meant, at the same time calling for the Sergeant of the guard, who came at once, and at his request arrested the man, who received arms and said, "It was a cheake; I want to freaken Full Run Russell." As the man's rifle was cap-and-ball, and not on full cock, Russell did not see the fun of the proceeding so clearly, and urged an investigation into his conduct, which he did not, however, think it necessary to pursue.

Brig. Gen. Steele.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

I notice a card in your issue of the 19th over the signature of J. Y. Scammon, defending Brig. Gen. Steele. I have no wish to provoke a controversy with Mr. Scammon or any one, but the facts concerning Gen. Steele's official capers are so widely different from what Mr. Scammon seems to think them, that his statements is well calculated to mislead the public and divert attention from the real issue between the country and general Steele. I wish to notice a few facts. Mr. Scammon says he don't believe the "reports against General Steele," and that he has "private means of knowing what Gen. Steele's views and conduct are" and denounces the statements as "slanders." Although Mr. Scammon says he knows "General Steele's views and conduct," still he doesn't tell you what they are, or have been, but seems to content himself with the belief that because Gen. Steele don't believe the statements, the community will follow him and disbelieve them, also. Perhaps so. What are these statements and reports? They are not quarrels in the army, as Mr. Scammon says. They are in consequence of the [illegible] of Gen. Steele's official acts. The disgust in the New York *Times*, from Washington, similarly stated that "the President has determined to dismiss Dr. Gen. Steele from the service, for having violated the rules of service, for having enlisted negroes as soldiers, and for returning fugitive slaves." While Mr. Scammon has private means of knowing Gen. Steele's views, I have the official action of Gen. Steele in the army of the Southwest, and I presume his views, with him, and under his command, have been numerous. I have all related to his acts in this country, and not to his private life. Gen. Steele is charged with returning fugitive slaves to their masters; and he says in his official report to do so, notwithstanding the orders and articles of war on the subject; and it is said he openly avows his determination to continue so doing. Gen. Steele's official order on the subject, dated at Holmes, Ark., speaks for itself, and certainly contradicts, directly, the articles of war; and I presume his "views and convictions" are endorsed at Washington.

This is a war against rebellion, and it must necessarily become a war against all the resources and materials employed in support of the rebellion. Slavery is the chief cornerstone of this irreasonable rebellion. Now if Gen. Steele upholds slavery, he is not aiding the rebellion by his acts? I think he is. But no matter. Scammon or I can settle this matter. The country is Gen. Steele's accuser, and I apprehend it will have a difficult task. I apprehend the loyal community that assists pro-slavery officers in officers of the army is well calculated to put a stop to the rebellion. An officer who construes an article of war in such a way as to permit him to do that which, the same article prohibits him from using his command do, is a dangerous officer in this war. I therefore trust that as this is a question between Gen. Steele's official course, and one bleeding and ruined country, that the Government will be permitted to settle the question forever. I am for crushing the rebellion by any means possible, and I am for the entire, eternal, everlasting abolition of the institution of slavery; and I doubt all men's loyalty who are not willing, at any cost, and by any means, to save the Government.

I am astonished that so strong an anti-slavery man as J. Y. Scammon should desire to uphold an officer whose pro-slavery proclivities urge him constantly to use his power to thwart the views, wishes and hopes of the loyal community. I know Mr. Scammon has a son on Gen. Steele's staff, but I am not willing to attribute his anxiety to Gen. Steele's friendship, to imagine the cause. It is not essential, however, that I know the cause of his zeal. I trust the country will be saved from the influence of slavery forever. I will not have time to trouble you again, as I leave forthwith for my command in the army of the Southwest

Respectfully,
J. W. RAILS, Col. 12th Ill. Cav.

ON THE RECORD.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The following is the vote on laying on the table the bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes. The vote is regarded as a test vote:

YEAS.		
Allen Wm.,	Harding,	Porter,
Ancona,	Harrison,	Steele Wm. G.,
Babbitt,	Johnson,	Sweney,
Baker,	Kellogg,	Stiles,
Calvert,	Law,	Thomas Francis,
Campbell,	Lazear,	Trimble,
Cobb,	McKnight,	Verree,
Conkling F. A.,	McPherson,	Wadsworth,
Corwin,	Menzies,	Webster,
Cravens,	Mitchell,	White C. A.,
Dallas,	Moorhead,	Wickliff,
Dunn,	Norton,	Wilson,
Fenton,	Nugen,	Worcester,
Hall,	Patton,	Wright—42
NAYS.		
Aldrich,	English,	Rice A. H.,
Allen Wm. J.,	Fenton S. C.,	Rice John H.,
Alley,	Fessenden T. A.,	Riddle,
Arnold,	Franchot,	Robinson,
Ashley,	Frank,	Rollins E. H.,
Bailey,	Goodwin,	Rollins J. S.,
Baker,	Grinnell,	Sargent,
Baxter,	Grider,	Segar,
Beaman,	Gurley,	Shannon,
Bingham,	Hale,	Sheffield,
Blair, Jacob B.,	Hall,	Shellabarger,
Blair, Samuel S.,	Harrington,	Sloan,
Blake,	Hutchins,	Smith,
Boffinton,	Julian,	Spaulding,
Brandegee,	Kasson,	Steele John B.,
Chamberlain,	Kelley Wm.,	Thomas B. F.,
Clark,	Lansing,	Train,
Clements,	Loomis,	Van Horn,
Colfax,	Lovejoy,	Van Valkenburg,
Conkling Ros. S.,	McKean,	Walker,
Conway,	Marston,	Ward,
Cutting,	Maynard,	Wallace,
Davis,	Merrill Jos. S.,	Ward,
Delano,	Moore,	Washburne,
Dodge,	Noble,	Wheeler,
Duell,	Odell,	Wilson,
Dunlap,	Olin,	White Albert S.,
Edgerton,	Phelps T. G.,	Windom,
Edwards,	Pike,	Woodbridge,
Eliot,	Pomeroy,	Yeaman—98.
Ely,	Potter,	

It will be seen that every member from New England voted against laying the bill on the table, and thus in favor of this great measure. Will it not be a good plan to gratify the Copperheads, and leave New England out in the cold?

PROMPT PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

In the Senate, on the 15th inst., the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 of United States notes for the purpose of paying the army was passed as follows:

YEAS.		
Anthony,	Harding,	Rice,
Arnold,	Harlan,	Sherman,
Browning,	Henderson,	Sumner,
Brownlow,	Howard,	Ten Eyck,
Chandler,	Howe,	Trumbull,
Clark,	King,	Wade,
Collamer,	Lane of Indiana,	Wilkinson,
Dixon,	Lane of Kansas,	Wilmot,
Doolittle,	Latham,	Wilson,
Fessenden,	McDougall,	Wilson of Mass.,
Foot,	Morrill,	Wilson of Mo.,
Foster,	Pomeroy,	Wright—38.
Hale,		
NAYS.		
Powell,	Saulsbury—2.	

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Military Academy for the year ending 30th of June, 1864, after a long debate, was passed as follows:

YEAS.		
Anthony,	Foster,	Nesmith,
Arnold,	Grimes,	Pomeroy,
Brown,	Harding,	Powell,
Clark,	Harris,	Sherman,
Collamer,	Henderson,	Ten Eyck,
Davis,	Hicks,	Trumbull,
Dixon,	King,	Willey,
Doolittle,	Latham,	Wilmot,
Fessenden,	McDougall,	Wilson of Mass.,
Foot,	Morrill,	Wilson of Mo.—39.
NAYS.		
Chandler,	Lane of Indiana,	Wilkinson,
Harlan,	Trumbull,	Wilmot.
Howe,	Wade,	Wright—10.
Lane of Kansas,		

The Great West.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles in a very able memorial to Congress, presented by himself and others as a Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of enlarging the Erie and the Illinois and Michigan Canals makes the following statements in regard to the Northwest. It has long since been admitted that Mr. Ruggles far better than any other man at the East understands and appreciates the extent, the resources, the growth, and the commercial necessities of the Northwest:

The fundamental fact, to which all the others are comparatively trifling, is that the area of free covered by these eight food-producing States. It embraces the enormous area of 262,506,560 acres, every acre of it gifted in exceeding in fertility the average of Europe, and probably of every European empire or kingdom, with the single exception of Belgium. Its surface is more than double that of France, and at least seven fold greater than that of England. Of this enormous field for fertile culture, there is but little over one-sixth, to wit, 36,680,240 acres, little exceeding a fifth, had been brought into cultivation. In the single decade from 1850 to 1860, in which that period from infancy to early youth, no less than 28,168,247 additional acres were added to the cultivated farms. Last year's returns to pay the expenses of the pond are mad enough to tear their hair. The most annoying question now is: How much stock have you in the skating pond?

Some new kink has arisen in the exchange of prisoners, as a lot of rebels on their way to Vicksburg have lately been ordered to St. Louis. It is said that the bulk of the Arkansas Post prisoners are to be sent to this city, though the facilities for keeping them safely are very inferior and the presence of so many rebel sympathizers here might be dangerous. The rebels are flocking in here from all parts of the country to be cured of their wounds and sicknesses, and all, about four thousand patients. As soon as dry weather sets in there will be a large number of discharges. The Vicksburg wounded are arriving and have mostly been sent to Jefferson Barracks and to the new Lawson hospital on Broadway.

It may interest the friends of soldiers at Camp Benton, including several hundred paroled men, to know that they should endeavor to know that the Army Committee of the churches of this city now hold nightly prayer meetings for the benefit of the troops in camp ground and that the soldiers, officers and men take a great interest in the gatherings. Rev. Mr. Bunnell of Racine, Wis., is now engaged in circulating religious reading and holding meetings in the hospitals and barracks around this city. He has met with gratifying success.

The news from Arkansas Post spreads a thrill of joy through their hearts, but the memory of Vicksburg is a chilly and dampening affair. Some rumors of Gen. Steele's removal is likely to be realized.

Daniel E. Bandmann, a German actor, who has obtained considerable celebrity among the Germans of New York, made his debut on an American stage at Niblo's Garden a few nights since in the character of Shylock. Mr. Bandmann is only a short time from Germany, and commenced the study of the English language only six weeks since. With such brief preparation, he made his appearance, and it is said that in most of the passages one could scarcely detect the German accent. Mr. Bandmann, contrary to preconceived ideas, dresses the character of Shylock, as a gentleman, and not as a slaven, and is temperate even in the depth of his passion, instead of raving and spitting curses on the "Christian dogs." His contempt for the Christians was expressed in accents and gestures of withering, yet temperate scorn, even in the moment of his deepest humiliation.

Hon. George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore, and who was the only Southern Senator from North Carolina, sustained a paralytic stroke at Raleigh on the 4th inst. At last advices he was considered in a critical condition.

What He Saw and Heard.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

I have been spending a few days in and near Memphis, and took some pains to learn the temper of the South. I conversed with intelligent Southern men, permitted to talk their own sentiments. They told me that the South will fight desperately to the end. They further say that we, who have escaped the ravages of war on our own soil, have in our turn got to suffer it. They say we will have civil war among ourselves, and point to our own cities, which they rest fully, as their authority for their hope and belief.

The press has great power, for the moment, even though it be in league with the devil. As a citizen of a great republic, which I long to see free, I demand that every newspaper-den of treason at the North be smoke high and thigh and silenced forever. Few of us at home realize what our brave, self-sacrificing brothers, sons and friends have to endure in the field. Their task is a terrible one at the best. Our manly, sacred duty and privilege is to give them what aid we can. Above all, let us not add to their task by suffering the mighty press to send hope and encouragement to the enemies of the Republic. We are false to our own sense when we suffer it. While our soldiers beat down armed foes in

Special Notices.

A CARD. Deafness and Blindness.

DR. … Oculist and Aurist, … Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

… For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. … William A. Batchelor … 81 Barclay street, New York (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

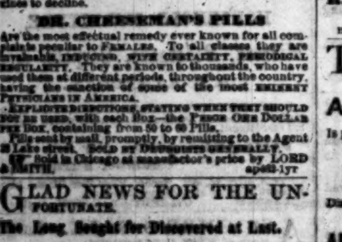
THE GOOD SAMARITAN positively cures Consumption, and all diseases … DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. … Office, 103 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE. Post Office Box 693, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" … Price, $1.00 per Box. Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents." LORD & SMITH, … W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street. FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street. … GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street. … J. H. PATCHEN, … West Lake street …

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. … DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS …

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.



CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection! Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

The first is in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges. The two medicines combined being complete, and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate case of acute or chronic disease, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) when all the old nauseous preparations have failed. These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in from ONE TO THREE days, while all others do fail in many cases. They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease. By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength. To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say: NEVER DESPAIR! The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED! For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise. PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price. Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 5 South Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo. SMITH & DWYER, 92 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices … Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Eye and Ear.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, … Dr. F. REYNOLDS, M.D., V.D.M., … EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD. …

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WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN For Three or Five Years, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, … South Clark street, (up stairs.)

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and LaSalle Streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. None but first-class real estate securities taken.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the TRADERS' BANK. Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL……$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. E. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive deposits … Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, John H. Foster, … C. H. McCormick, …

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J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. …

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1862. The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862. THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. THE REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD. Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum. Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these bonds The Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market. Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal tender Notes, or Notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. … A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. L. J. GAGE, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., …

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish Keg or Can Oysters. In quantities to suit. … Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street. …

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! … WARRANTED. Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. HENRY SANBORN.

Proposals.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. 13, 1863. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office … 50,000 lbs. of Lead Wire, …

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals …

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

The Organ of the Southern Confederacy on the Subject.

Every loyal paper in the Union ought to copy the following article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of the Jeff Davis government. The Copperhead sheets and orators are filling the public ear with clamors for "compromise" with the rebels. This article explains on what terms the rebels are willing to "compromise" and make peace. There is just one question to settle: to continue the war in the hope of putting down the rebellion; or, to acknowledge the independence of the rebels and give up the Union. The Copperheads are in favor of the latter, but they gabble about "compromise," "reconstruction," and the "Union as it was." Vallandigham, their leader, more honest than his followers, openly advocates on the floor of Congress the withdrawal of the army and navy, stopping the war and letting the rebels go. But read the manifesto from Richmond.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS—THE ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ON THE SUBJECT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 6.]

In our issue of Saturday we gave some account of the meeting lately held in New York, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon New Jersey to invite a convention of all the Yankee States, to meet at Louisville, in February next. According to this hopeful scheme "the States in rebellion" were to be invited to send delegates to represent them in this savory conclave, and in case they yielded to the proposition, an armistice of six months by sea and land, was to be proclaimed. We are told that the resolutions were "unanimously" passed, and that Mr. Brooks, the orator of the occasion, was enthusiastically applauded.

From the above it is plain enough that the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are beginning to tell. Richmond, Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg have almost wrought their work, for they are beginning to turn at the North in favor of peace. The glorious victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, which have occurred since this meeting was held, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the sentiment of which it is a manifestation. But while the North begins to see the folly and impossibility of attempting to conquer the South, they are not yet ready to grant our just demands. They hope still to chain us, by some *specious compromise, to the corpse of the old Union*, or, at least to gain some advantage in determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them, truly, to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognize the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head, however, they may as well know the truth. *On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them. There is no concession which could render the idea aught but intolerable and revolting to the Southern mind.* We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aim to rivet on us. We *would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces.* On this subject there is hardly a ripple upon the surface of Southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donelson and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the utmost the fortitude of our people. But now, when Heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is an accomplished fact, and liberty fairly won the suggestion that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings of our people is to be basely discarded for a connection with Yankees, is not endurable, even as a jest.

When the North wants peace, she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which justice demands. Her proper mode to secure this result, so desirable to her, would be at once to withdraw her armies from Southern soil and send her Commissioners to this Capital. Not even to bring about an honorable peace can the South make the slightest advance to the North. That was wisely and humanely done by the Confederate Government before the war; but now, any step in this direction, however trivial, will be sure to be misinterpreted by our enemies, and would only tend to prolong the war.

It would be beneath the dignity of the Confederate Government to take any notice of the New York meeting, until the sentiment of which it is an indication shall ripen into a sincere desire for peace, and come clothed with the authority of the United States, or some of the Northern States, acting independently, to make proposals on a basis of Southern independence as a fact accomplished. All propositions which ignore either our established independence or the only channels of foreign intercourse appointed by the Confederate constitution, can only meet with silent contempt.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a lengthy account of the disgraceful scenes attending the election of a United States Senator at Harrisburg. A Copperhead mob of rowdies, shoulder-hitters and kindred politicians of that persuasion, from Philadelphia and other parts of the State, filled the town and surrounded the capitol, coercing the vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Says the writer:

A prominent politician, the editor of a Democratic paper, who has occupied a high position in the State Government, assures me that no Democrat, voting for the Republican candidate, would have been permitted to leave the capitol alive—that the name of Wilmot or Cameron on the lips of a Democratic member, when the Clerk called the roll in joint ballot, would have been the signal for one of the bloodiest assaults ever witnessed in Pennsylvania.

He said he saw members of that body trembling like aspen leaves while the clerk was calling the roll. It was the design of the mob to have taken possession of the contents of the arsenal early this (Tuesday) morning, but Gen. Porter, aware of the plan, placed a double guard about the building, and so arranged his forces that a mob ten times as large as that collected at Harrisburg could not have taken the arsenal. At the time of the meeting of both Houses, a large force of Republicans had gathered about the Capitol building, for the purpose of protecting those whose votes might excite the anger of the mobocrats. A large number of brave and stalwart men came up from Philadelphia, accompanied by United States Marshal Millward and W. B. Mann, District Attorney.

One gentleman, largely engaged in manufacturing iron, offered the services of a thousand of his men to protect the voters; indeed, the Republicans had the most efficient, if no the largest, force on hand, but the note of alarm had been given, and the Democracy was not "unterrified." The friends of law and order were not only strongest because clad in the panoply of justice—"Thrice armed is he whose cause is just"—but they were nearly, if not quite, equal in numbers, a fact which accounts for the good order which finally prevailed when the cowardly roughs had been driven from the door.

A distinguished judge who was present said, to his personal knowledge, many of the rowdies who came up in the chartered cars on Sunday night and Monday morning had indictments hanging over them, and belonged to the scum of low life in Philadelphia—men who dare not strike a blow in daylight, but who would not hesitate to dirk any one in the dark.

These men were furnished with tickets to go from Philadelphia to Harrisburg and return for $1 each; the regular fare would have amounted to $6.30 per ticket. Mr. Scott, the acting President of the road, transacted the business for the twenty car loads of these unmitigated rowdies. If there had been a regiment of soldiers at Harrisburg, the movement to control the election of Senator by threats of violence and assassination, would not have been inaugurated, and a loyal Union Senator would have been elected in the place of the man who supported Buchanan's Lecompton Kansas measures in the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and who has within a few days circulated an autograph letter among his friends in favor of the State Legislature passing a resolution instructing Congress to insert a clause in the Constitution, guaranteeing to "our Southren brethren their rights."

Life in Richmond by a Disgusted F. F. V.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 9th.]

In the habitable globe there is no place so delightful as the capital of the Southern Confederacy. For a permanent residence, it will compare with the cities of Arabian romance. Haroun Alraschid would go mad with joy if he could become a citizen of Richmond. A six months' residence in one of our hotels or boarding houses, would afford Scheherazade material for a story that would keep the Sultan awake for the remainder of his natural life, even supposing that life to be prolonged beyond the brief days of Methuselah, or more extended years of the gods of Hindostan. There are people of rude tastes who talk eloquently of the great capitals of Europe. There are men who love to live even in Paris. Human nature is very strange. But persons of refinement and culture, the world over, could if they only be apprised of its incomparable attractions, would fly with the spread of ravenous eagles to Richmond, as the most desirable perhaps in the whole universe.

We speak calmly, for we desire to excite no anticipation that cannot be superabundantly realized. Consider the the innumerable delectations of this metropolis. It is the seat of the Confederate Government. So careful has the President been in the selection of his associates, that there is not a member of his cabinet who is not profoundly versed in the sciences and in ancient languages, while many of them speak Coptic familiarly. The lowest messenger in the most obscure department has history at his finger's ends, and the philosophy of abstraction in the palm of his hand.

A purity of life, a dignity of manner, an elegance in conversation, a depth of thought and urbanity of disposition, mark each and every member of the administration, and all of their subordinates, to a degree which has never been approached in the annals of political society, and which renders an acquaintance with them a happiness almost unspeakable. Free and cordial association cannot fail to enable all … It is enough … of Richmond in the great future which … But it is not in the high official circles only that the delights of Richmond life and society are to be found. The active, rapid and concentrated essence of F. F. V.s has been submerged under an inundation of fresh adventurous spirits from all parts of the Confederacy and elsewhere. The fantastical days of the Wickhams, Randolphs, Leighs, and Wises, have passed away forever: we rejoice in a new era and a miscellaneous population, troubled with none of the ridiculous airs of the so-called gentry.

The olden times have passed away,
And glorious are the new.

Here is the sweet Baltimore plug, adorning the corners of our principal thoroughfares. Here are the useful and industrious exotics of the Department of Washington.

The new man, the garroter, is here; though we see him not, save in the prints of his fingers on the throats of unarmed citizens. In the palatial stores on Main street, once inhabited by Yankees devoted to the Union, we find brawny Italians vending apples at 50 cents apiece, and nonpareil Southerners selling minute plugs of wretched tobacco at 25 cents; Stout Marylanders occupy rooms on the cross streets, and there throw away blockade boots and shoes with reckless liberality. Able-bodied refugees, from God knows where, swarm in our cellars and abandon themselves with a noble self-abnegation to the traffic in putrid oysters mixed with mean whisky.

Substitute agents follow their unremunerative vocation in numerous places; extortioners roll in the wealth accumulated from everything that the earth produces or the hand of man can fashion; bawds arrayed in the silks of Tyre and Sidon and the jewels of Samarcand illumine and perfume our side-walks; gamblers erect their sumptuous towers on every hand; whilst, as if to crown this splendid concentration of social ornaments, the vermilious deserter parades his rags in ostentatious defiance alike of civil and military authority.

The variety of our people is not their only charm. We are told that the worn-out race which once inhabited this city were distinguished for their gentle manners. No such effeminacy characterizes the lusty and enterprising population of the new era. The spirit of freedom is broadly manifest in them. It is beautifully exemplified in the Italian fruiterer, who with difficulty refrain from kicking you out of doors if you refuse to pay him a dollar an ounce for his peanuts. The small tailor, suddenly become rich, is speechless with indignation if you dare ask him to unbend his dignity in the contemptible operation of mending your clothes.

The cobbler, once too happy to half-sole … approach him on any such … leather is worth its weight in gold. The saddler, the gasfitter, the grocer, the tallow-chandler, the merchants in coal and wood—in fact, all who have aught to sell, indulge the insolence of pecuniary independence to a degree which makes intercourse with infinitely exhilarating. The entire absence of obsequiousness on the part of our modern shopkeepers is one of the most encouraging features of the new times in this Confederation.

An exceedingly low estimate of the fascinations of the life in Richmond would be formed if the account should not include the nominal price of provisions, the astounding healthfulness of the air, and the abundance of the precious metals. Space does not permit us to dwell at length upon these engaging features of Richmond's existence during the second war for independence. When a poor man is compelled to buy offal of opulent millers at a price which would stagger a millionaire, and when beef at sixty or eighty cents the pound that removes every molar in the jaw of a man's head, and reduces his bicuspids to the circumference of a cambric needle (if he have the hardihood to attempt to chew it), every candid mind must confess that the journalist, who is generally presumed to be indignant, has little scope for the exercise of his powers beyond the mere recording of the markets and the latest sales at auction.

The eloquence of bare quotations transcends the abilities of any editor, however gifted, and throws him at once into that vast herd whose empty stomachs are an ample excuse for their gaping astonishment at the unprecedented attitude in the charges for the commonest necessities of life. And if it were possible for the half-nourished body to withstand the encroachment of disease, it would be a consolation to the citizen of Richmond to know that he dwells in a perfect storehouse of maladies, and may take his pick at any hour of the day or night of the deadliest calamities that afflict the human frame.

To be the prey of the most lingering and loathsome contagious is surely not altogether desirable, but churlish indeed must be the sufferer who, in the midst of his acutest agonies, cannot find abundant solace in the reflection that he can pay his incompetent doctor in shinplasters, and that when he dies, as he certainly will, he will be buried in the suburbs of Richmond among a countless throng of one-legged soldiers, courtesans, garroters, and blacklegs.

A Patriotic Dog.

A good dog story is always interesting, and here is one particulary so: There is an Englishman in Albany, N. Y., proprietor of a drinking saloon, who has owned a dog from puppyhood to days beyond his minority. When the last order of the President was promulgated directing a draft of 300,000 men, the saloon keeper became alarmed at his prospect of serving his adopted country, and, thinking to evade the chance, he went straightway and swore allegiance to the British Government. The fact became known among many of his patrons, and they withdrew their custom. Shortly after, his dog forsook him and took up quarters in the Western Railroad Office, a few doors from a recruiting office, and nearly opposite his former home. The Englishman took him home, but contrary to former inclination, his dogship refused to remain. His owner followed him, and with the nicest sirloin steak the market afforded, tried to coax him home, but the dog remained true to the stars and stripes, and is now permanently settled with his loyal friends at the railroad office. The Englishman visits him occasionally, but the dog pays little or no attention to him. What makes the story the more wonderful, and impresses those acquainted with the facts with admiration for the dog's patriotism, is the fact that until his master swore allegiance to the British Government the animal was singularly attached to his …, and seldom found away from home.

A Scrap of Private History.

[From the New York Tribune, 14th.]

As much attention has naturally been attracted in this country by the generally unfriendly spirit wherein a portion of the French Napoleonic journals have discussed American affairs, it may be proper to remark that this was not originally so—that, up to some time in the autumn of 1861, the French Government and its press had been fair if not partial to the Union cause. In fact, so friendly was the Government that arrangements had been made for the shipping to this port of 18,000 stand of arms, purchased of the Government's manufactures, and which could not have been obtained without the aid of its more than passive good will. These arms had already reached Havre on their way to us, when the news was received in France that our Government had not only invited the Orleans Princes (who aspire to the throne of France) to conspicuous positions in our army, but had declined to dismiss them from its service on an informal representation that their retention would would be displeasing to the Emperor. From that time until after the withdrawal of the Princes to Europe, the attitude of France toward was less cordial than it had been—less cordial we believe than it now is.

Public Opinion Abroad.

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes as follows:

"The President's Emancipation scheme, as developed in the message, has given an immense advantage to the liberal writers in this country against the backers of the rebellion, an advantage of which they are making good use. Joined to the speeches of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, our side have now decidedly the advance, and it would not be surprising to see several pens which have been wielded in the interest of slavery, forsake that cause. It is true, as Mr. Bright says, and as every one on this side has remarked, that not one liberal pen—and he might have added, not one pen that was worth having—has been wielded in favor of the rebellion."

Persons in favor of pushing on the war as a national necessity are often, now-a-days, taunted by the poor-spirited and the vindictive, who have suddenly become champions of peace, with the miscalculations made at the beginning of the war as to its magnitude. But we observe that Jeff. Davis does not hesitate to say that he was deceived. He said in his Jackson speech:

"I was among those who, from the beginning, predicted war as the consequences of secession, although I must admit that the contest has assumed proportions more gigantic than I had anticipated."

And again:

"I invoke you not to delay a moment, but to rush forward and place yourself at the disposal of the State. I have been one of those who, from the beginning, looked forward to a long and bloody war; but I must frankly confess that its magnitude has exceeded my expectations. The enemy have displayed more power, and energy, and resources, than I had attributed to them. Their finances have held out far better than I imagined would be the case."

COLORED PEOPLE IN OHIO.—From an article in the Cleveland *Herald*, made up from the census of 1860, we learn some interesting statistics in relation to the colored population of Ohio. The total colored population of the State, as developed by that census is 36,673, of which about one-half are formed in the counties of Hamilton, Ross, Gallia, Franklin, Greene, Brown, Muskingum, Belmont, Highland and Pickaway. Twenty counties of Southern and Eastern Ohio contains two-thirds of all the whole number of colored people in the State, and one-third of the entire number are found in counties belonging to the Ohio River. Hamilton has the largest number—4,606. The twelve Western Reserve counties contain only 2,089 blacks. The "Black Swamp" counties of Henry, Wood, Fulton and Williams contain only one negro each, while not a single one is to be found in Ottawa county. The proportion of blacks to whites in the entire State is one to sixty-four, while in the Reserve counties it is only one to 866. In the old county of Ashtabula it is one to 1,371, and in Trumbull one to 3,822. Ross is the blackest, being one to eleven.

MEANER THAN A YANKEE.—We thought that the Southern editors had exhausted their vocabulary of vituperation upon the Yankees, but the Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the few Union men in the South, who aid our forces, says that "the blackest Yankee in New England, in comparison with these irredeemable knaves, is as white as the driven snow."

Miscellaneous.

1000 BRLS. COARSE SALT, 500 BAGS TURK'S ISLAND, 2,000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 1,000 Second Hand Ground Alum Sacks. For sale cheap. BYRON, BIRCH & CO., 182 South Water st.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, 195 South Clark Street. Cheapest Hoop Skirts in the city. Look at the prices. 15 Springs, good quality……40cts. 20 " best quality……$1.00. 25 " " ……1.25. 30 " " ……1.50. Ladies' Fine Embroidered Kid Gloves, &c, worth 1.25. Good Black Silk Braid at 3 cents a piece. Best Black and Colored Skirt Braid at 5 cents a piece. Fine Embroidered Collars at 25 cents, worth 37½. Ladies' Fine Cloth Balmoral Gaiters at $1.25, worth $2.25. Boys' Balmoral Shoes at $1.00, worth $1.50. Children's Shoes in every variety, cheapest in the city, at BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, 195 South Clark st., between Monroe and Adams street.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES. American Watches for Americans. THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufacture sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes. We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy … and Lepines of foreign make already referred to. We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks. Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

PAPER WAREHOUUSE. ROCK RIVER Paper Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of and dealers in PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, 72 Randolph Street. Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and weights. RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for rags, rope, paper shavings, bagging, &c., in cash. Parties in the country can remit to us and be sure of getting the market price remitted promptly. Address Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, 72 Randolph street, Chicago.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!! SKATERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received a good assortment, and in daily receipt of the same, of the CELEBRATED BUFFALO Ankle Supporting Skate. J. H. JOHNSON, Agent of the Northwest, Cor. of State and Randolph sts., up-stairs. Notice what those who have used them say: "To be without them is to be without Skates."—CHAS. F. NOBLE, Agent M. C. R. R. "I never experienced such pleasure upon Skates before." "A better and more ingeniously constructed Skate we never saw."—R. R. GAZETTE, Jan. 17, 1863.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS. WARRANTED RELIABLE. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.00. GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Having been closed for more than two years, is now RE-OPENED AS A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PUBLIC PATRONAGE SOLICITED. Board per Day, $2.00. KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A man fully acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil in all its branches, is desirous of meeting with a party with capital to join him in the above business, or would make short engagements to superintend the erection of mills, and give all information necessary to carry on the business. Communications addressed to "FRANKLIN," care of John Hooper & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, will meet with prompt attention.

TO PORK PACKERS AND OTHERS. STORAGE. The Western Transportation Company's Dock and Warehouse, foot of State street, is now open for Winter Storage, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered, at thirty to fifty cents per acre, and at $1.50 to $3.00 per acre, cash. No deduction made on these prices. Titles perfect, abstract, &c., to show. Agents need not apply. Address, with full name, stating where an interview may be had, Box …, Chicago.

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, an assorted stock of Broom Corn. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO.

$40,000 TO LOAN—I am prepared to negotiate loans for parties who wish to borrow money on IMPROVED FARMS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS, on long time and at 10 per cent interest. Address J. AUGUSTINE, Mendota.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. T. C. CUTLER, CORN DOCTOR, Will effectually cure Corns and Bunions, without starting blood, or causing pain or soreness. He will operate at his room, at the City Hotel, or call at any part of the city, orders being left to that effect.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c. Rain-water cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at all hours reasonable. Post office Box 4183.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. … W. D. HOUGHTELING. Chicago, January 8, 1863.

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves for men and boys. … E. R. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, …

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates. 50 bags Salt Petre for sale by … & THORNE, … South Water street.

PRIME MALT BARLEY, $1.20 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs. …

WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the barrel, 515 STATE STREET, Chicago. Post Office Box 1953. Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels furnished at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EYTRACT BUCHU Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys. For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM EXCESSES, Or Habits of Dissipation, Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES! IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex, Or in the Decline or Change of Life! SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE. No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended. EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE. "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients." HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drug, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS! HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. Ask for Helmbold's. TAKE NO OTHER! Cut out the advertisement and send for it, … The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to LORD & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSIC AND PIANO FORTES. The best assortment in Chicago can be found at 95 Clark street, under the SHERMAN HOUSE. W. H. HARLOW & E. P. PAULDS, PROPRIETORS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS Instruments, 99 SOUTH CLARK STREET. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connections with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line. Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 2883.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS, WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS: 87 FULTON STREET……NEW YORK. 43 LAKE STREET……CHICAGO.

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Henry Tolman & Co.	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
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Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Insurance.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, 128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago. Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages, $100,000.00. DIRECTORS: H. H. Magie, Thomas Church, L. C. P. Freer, C. B. Hosmer, Nelson Tuttle, J. V. Farwell, Sol. A. Smith, Orrington Lunt, F. L. Yoe, Peter Page. H. H. MAGIE, President. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer. THOS. CHURCH, V. Pres. C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary. PETER PAGE, Gen'l Agent. Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians. THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. Has obtained in its Charter and mode of doing business, all of the valuable features of the best and most successful American and English Life Companies. Our Tables are as low as any safe Company can be; are carefully adjusted, and in them are found all the different modes of payment usually adopted or desired. Our capital is ample, and the security perfect for our patrons. Our Policies will be given with or without participation in the profits of the Company, and we invite your careful consideration to the facilities offered by us for Life Insurance in a good Home Life Insurance Company.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY. Cash Capital, ……$1,000,000.00. Assets, 1st July, 1862, ……[illegible]. Liabilities, ……[illegible]. ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862. ASSETS. [figures illegible] LIABILITIES. Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, … Due stockholders on account former dividends … CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 130 South Water street, Chicago.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (350 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes. SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. … [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Feeders will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. … [illegible]

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, in lots to suit, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; … PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A … PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, … [illegible]

Furs.

WORLD'S FAIR.—On Exhibition for a few days, at the GREAT FUR EMPORIUM, No. 164 LAKE STREET, The world renowned trophy, PANTHER AND DEER, FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION. You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURS West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium. A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake st.

FURS, FURS, FURS. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF Hats, Caps and Furs, 153 LAKE STREET. … P. O. Box 2092. 153 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, GENTS' FUR CAPS, Collars, Gauntlets, Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try 135 Lake Street. I. C. MAYER. Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. … worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, … containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices. Post Office Block, of brick, … containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large cash income on an investment. Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations. 100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 80 acres each, one lot of 25 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 13 acres, all in the City Limits. Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County. Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County. 10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad. The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION. The Firm of M. D. GILMAN & CO. Having expired by limitation, is reorganized under the name and style of GILMAN, GRANNIS & FARWELL, and will continue the wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 128 Water street, as usual.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by James Todd, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. H. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Spring term in this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 29th inst., with the best facilities for the health, comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and any information, address the undersigned, B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, January 15th, 1863.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.—The Second term of the school year will open on the 28th of January, 1863, with the usual Collegiate and Academic Classes. The highest class of advantages for thorough Classical, Scientific and Military Education are here offered. A full corps of experienced Professors are in charge of the various departments. Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture. … President. Fulton, Ill., January 9th, 1863.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 129 North Clark, bet. Indiana and Ohio streets. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and made as good as new. … Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs children's to 64 springs ladies' size. N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. … Notice to Wholesale Buyers. As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes to our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago, New York Factory, 33 Bowery, Chicago Post Office Box 4458.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 129 South Water st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE. Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUMNY. HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

ARMY MUSICAL BOXES! A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT. A CHEERFUL COMPANION FOR THE SOLDIER. Richly ornamented, and performing all the popular Airs of the day. Cannot get out of order. PRICES. … [illegible] … Corner Broadway and Maiden Lane, New York.

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. G. Badger & Co., Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats. CHAS. DUFFIELD. JOHN C. HILTON.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, …

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. …

Commission Merchants.

DRAKE & BEEBE, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale and retail dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Dried and Smoked Fish, 128 Cobb's Build'g, Dearborn st., Chicago. P. O. Box 4088. F. DRAKE. C. A. BEEBE.

HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL AND FURS, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

JAMES TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 161 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c. Warehouse … South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKETT.

ALBERT T. EMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT And dealer in Agricultural Implements and Seeds 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS., PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, 188 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box …. A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. …

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston, … Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS. Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 209 South Water, corner of Wells, (up-stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 189 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. E. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. No. 164 Lake St., & 250 S. Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in Sorghum. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; … Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; … J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. … J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 128 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store, … CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, For a Commission. MURRY NELSON. …

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 206 and 208 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. ATCHISON, Jr., Agent, 151 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 224½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. G. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. …

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1316. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Provisions, … P. P. HAWKINS. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Business Cards.

T. FAY, M. D., DENTIST. Successor to Dr. W. H. Kennicott, Dentist. Office … 151 LAKE STREET. REFERENCES—Thomas Church, Dr. Freer, Wright & Tyrrell, Dr. W. W. Allport, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Pratt.

NORTHWESTERN PENSION, BOUNTY AND CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize money and all claims growing out of the war collected. No charge for advice. Address, with stamp, ISAAC R. HITT & CO., No. 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 35 Clark street, Chicago. Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. …

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. … Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 35 Clark street.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. 18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, … [illegible] … HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, …

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, … [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN … [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! FOR SALE. … [illegible]

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE … [illegible]

FOR SALE—… IT TOOK THE PREMIUM … TO RENT OR FOR SALE … TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. … TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS …

… GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, …

… FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. …

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine. … Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt, … I. M. SINGER & CO. …

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Invented in 1845—Perfected in 18… HOWE MACHINE …

CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES …

ATTENTION, TEACHERS! … THE RUBICON IS PASSED …

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

THE CITY.

BAR DINNER.—All persons entitled to tickets will call at the Library Room of the Law Institute. Dinner at half-past seven o'clock at the Tremont House, this evening.

THE WAR AT CALUMET.—The threatened violent opposition to the negro wood-choppers on the Calumet, last week, was abandoned. Some twenty-one negroes are at work unmolested, and nobody is hurt.

RESTORED TO HIS ESTATE.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County, proceedings were instituted, a few days since, by the family of Solomon Sturges, esq., which have resulted in restoring that gentleman to the management and control of his estate.

VERY HANDSOME.—The various city churches made collections on last Sunday in aid of the Sanitary Commission fund. We learn that St James' Church (Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.,) contributed the handsome sum of $900 to the object named. This is truly noble.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Mrs. C. E. Cheney, the good wife of the faithful and zealous rector of Christ Church (Episcopal), has just been made the recipient of an elegant Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, presented by the ladies of the congregation. The gift was altogether unexpected, but none the less gratefully acknowledged, for that.

TO WEST SIDERS.—Our subscribers, residing south of Twelfth street in the South Division, are hereby notified that E. J. Fabrics is no longer the Carrier of the TRIBUNE on that route, and no payments on subscription account are to be made to him. Messrs. Palmer and Schilling are the only carriers authorized to receive moneys for this paper.

SKATING MATCH.—We understand that a grand skating match has been arranged between William Wayman, Esq., Police Commissioner, and C. P. Bradley, the well known ex-Chief of Police. The match will be purely one of speed, and it is expected will take place very soon on the Washington Park. The race will undoubtedly be an exciting one, and great interest is manifested in the result.

THE SANITARY CONCERT.—The very successful concert which was given at the Sherman House, a few evenings since, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, will be repeated at Bryan Hall next Monday evening. The programme will be somewhat changed by the addition of new and attractive features. We shall allude again to this concert more in detail.

THEATRE.—Florence appears this evening in his great character of "Capt. Cuttle," in the beautiful drama of "Dombey & Son," supported by McVicker, Rainford, Myers, Carden, Miss Hosmer and Mrs. Myers, in the other characters, making a powerful cast. Mrs. Florence will sustain five characters in the farce of "Thrice Married," with songs and dances. Mr. Florence and Mr. McVicker will also appear in the farce.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.—On Thursday evening, this distinguished author and essayist will lecture in Bryan Hall, before the Young Men's Association. The lecture selected for the occasion is the one that he delivered with such marked success early this winter, for the first time, in the "Fraternity Course" at Boston. It is entitled "Perpetual Forces." All the thinkers will go and hear the "Sage of Concord."

DISAPPEARED.—On Wednesday last a boy named John Gillespie disappeared from his home on State street, greatly to the distress of his parents. He is twelve years old, small-sized, sickly-looking and freckled; was dressed in brown jacket, blue mixed pants, and had on a woolen muffler and a fur cap. Any one knowing of his whereabouts is requested to leave information at the Central Police Station.

THE CAYUGA CHIEF.—Thurlow Weed Brown, better known as the Cayuga Chief, a powerful champion in the cause of temperance, lectures before the Good Templars of this city, at Metropolitan Hall, on the 27th inst. Mr. Brown as the editor of the *Cayuga Chief* in New York, and later of the *Wisconsin Chief* achieved a wide spread fame as a writer. As an orator he is an eloquent advocate of the cause to which he has devoted the talents and energies of a lifetime.

THE 40TH ILLINOIS.—This regiment, it seems, instead of being on its way to Murfreesboro, has been ordered to rendezvous at Camp Douglas, in this city, where a portion of the men have already arrived, and others are arriving daily. The regiment will remain here some days to recruit and for reorganization. Our statement that the 40th had gone to Rosecrans' army was based upon a paragraph in a Cincinnati paper, stating that it had passed through that city, *en route* for Nashville.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This old, popular and successful medical college has had a most gratifying session, having had the largest class that ever attended its instructions. The commencement exercises will take place at the College, corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets, at half-past seven o'clock this evening, at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine will be conferred on fifty-eight of the present class, by Prof. Brainard. The valedictory will be delivered by Prof. Rea. All the friends of the institution, ladies and gentlemen, are invited.

THE CLEVELAND LODGE FESTIVAL.—The Seventh Annual Festival of Cleveland Lodge, A. F. and A. M., takes place to-morrow evening at the Tremont House. Arrangements have been perfected which indicate almost to a certainty that this festival will be *the* event of the season. Mine host Drake has the command of the tables and will conduct this most desirable part of the occasion as only Drake can. The social part of the programme of course will be excellent, as all Masonic events of this description are. Arrangements have been made whereby carriages will call for guests, and convey them to the Tremont at reduced rates.

SERENADE TO FRED. DOUGLAS.—After the lecture at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, by Fred. Douglas, while he and a few friends were at the residence of John Jones, an old friend, he was serenaded by a party of amateur musicians under the lead of Darnes & Broadwell's band. After discoursing several patriotic airs, they were invited in, and Mr. Douglas addressed them in a very happy manner, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, and congratulating them upon the auspicious signs of the times. After the address, Mrs. Jones did the honors of a bountiful repast. Miss Lavinia Jones sang several patriotic airs, accompanying herself upon the piano. After an hour or more of pleasant social converse, the party separated, wishing their eloquent friend and brother, God speed in his errand of Liberty and Humanity.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Samuel Hawk, one of the most popular hotel keepers of this city and the West, formerly proprietor of the Richmond House, takes his departure from us to-day. He goes to New York city as one of the proprietors of the world-renowned St. Nicholas Hotel, which house is to be thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and in every way to be brought fully up to the high position it has held in years gone by. Though sorry to lose the cheerful smile of our friend, we yet take pleasure in heartily congratulating him on the bright prospects which the future has in store for him. No man better deserves the change of fortune which has overtaken him. While a legion of friends in Chicago will regret his departure, although rejoicing at his bright prospects, New York hotel life will be rendered doubly pleasant by the presence of a courteous, accommodating gentleman, and a genial landlord, who understands the slightest wants of a guest, and has the rare faculty of transforming a hotel into a home.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were perfected Monday:

Forty feet on Lake street, extending about one hundred and fifty feet back on Wabash avenue, was sold by Elisha Wadsworth for $[illegible] cash.

The fifty-two feet frontage adjoining was sold by Mr. Keep, of the firm of Keep Bros., for $[illegible] cash. This is an increase of nearly one hundred per cent upon its value one year ago.

Forty feet on Lake street, by ninety feet on Clark street, the northwest corner, was sold by Mr. Davidson for $[illegible] cash.

The south [illegible] acres of Ulich's tract of [illegible] lying some distance south of Ulich's Hotel, was sold for $[illegible] cash.

The prices, as compared with those of former years, show about the same advance as that on gold, or anything a little higher. The real value of property in Chicago is, therefore, on the increase, and is doubtless the best investment that can be found. [illegible]

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Proceeds of the Tax.

SCHEDULE OF RATES AND RECEIPTS.

Below, we present a complete statement of the Internal Revenue, derived from taxation, in this city according to the act of Congress. The exhibit embraces the months of September, October, November, December, 1862, and the present month up to date. The figures will be found interesting in many points of view:

CLASS A.

ARTICLES UPON WHICH AN AD VALOREM TAX IS LEVIED.

Auction Sales, 1-10 of one per cent	$88.47
Brass, manufacturers of, 3 per cent	158.34
Bridges, on gross receipts for tolls, (R. R.) 3 per cent	11.77
Copper, manufacturers of, 3 per cent	6.48
Cooperage, 3 per cent	1,089.96
Carriages, wagons and railroad cars, 3 per cent	507.07
Ferry Boats, on gross receipts, (R. R.) ½ per cent	2.68
Furs, of all descriptions, when made up, 3 per cent	30.00
Furniture, 3 per cent	333.11
Horse Skins, when tanned and dressed, 4 per cent	2.64
Machinery, 3 per cent	804.14
Lightning Rods, 3 per cent	28.27
Wire Goods, 3 per cent	34.55
Ivory manufacturers of, 3 per cent	1.20
Lead Pipes, 3 per cent	66.67
Boots and Shoes, 3 per cent	475.56
Saddlery, 3 per cent	214.58
Harness, 3 per cent	21.60
Knapsacks and Haversacks, 3 per cent	79.30
Trunks, 3 per cent	161.50
Book Binding, 3 per cent	20.20
Blank Books, 3 per cent	63.57
Military Letters, 3 per cent	22.29
Matches, 3 per cent	13.88
Plumbings, 3 per cent	7.56
Hats, 3 per cent	31.44
Hair Work, 3 per cent	4.20
Brooms, 3 per cent	2.74
Soda Water, 3 per cent	18.37
Lanterns, 3 per cent	19.80
Sizing, 3 per cent	4.90
Oil Cloth, 3 per cent	8.85
Pocket Books, 3 per cent	7.50
Brushes, 3 per cent	19.50
Shirts, 3 per cent	79.50
Beddings and Lounges	30.18
Bonnets, &c	59.94
Alcohol	29.86
Vinegar	35.33
RAILROADS, ON GROSS RECEIPTS FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS.	
Chicago & Milwaukee, Sept. and Oct	771.62
Chicago & Northwestern, Sept. and Oct	2,394.42
Chicago & Rock Island, Sept. & Oct	1,231.47
Galena & Chicago Union, Sept	3,579.36
C. B. & Q. R. R., Sept	1,756.95
Alton & Chicago	2,016.59
Illinois Central, Oct. and Nov	8,912.15
RAILROADS, MOTIVE POWER OF WHICH IS NOT STEAM.	
North Chicago City Railway Co., Sept. and Oct	$148.07
Chicago City Railway Co., Oct	540.41
Steamboats, on passenger receipts, Sept	53.08

CLASS B.

Total of licenses, as published last week $38,365.00

CLASS C.

ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Ale, 4,735½ brls., of 31 galls. each, at $1	$4,735.75
Beer, 2,095½ brls., of 31 galls. each	2,095.76
Lager Beer, 142 brls., of 31 galls. each	142.00
Porter, 40½ brls., of 31 galls. each	40.50
Billiard tables, kept for use	30.00
Carriages, including harness, valued at $75.00 or over—one horse	45.00
Two or more horses	2.00
Two or more horses, above $200, and not over $600	170.00
CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.	
Horned cattle, exceeding 18 months old, $6705 at 30 cents	2015.40
Horned cattle under 18 months old, 10 at 5 cents	50
Hogs, exceeding six months old, 11373 at 10 cents	1137.30
Sheep, 6 a 15	30
50 per cent. added to one person for failure to return	2.55
CIGARS.	
Valued at not over $5.00 ₩ M. at 1.50	$4.35
" over $5.00 and not over $10.00 at 2.00	34.80
" over $20.00, and not over $20.00 at 2.50	163.83
" over $20.00 at 3.50	43.58
Coffee, ground, 3 mills per lb	87.64
Confectionary, 1 cent	158.79
Gas, when the product shall be above 500,000, and not over 5,000,000 feet ₩ mo. at 10 cts ₩ 1,000 feet; People's Gas Co., Sept	186.19
Where the product shall exceed 500,000 ft. ₩ month, Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co., Sept. and Oct. at 15 cts ₩ 1,000	2,383.71
Glue in solid state	16.05
Iron, railroad, re-rolled, ₩ ton, 75 cts., Sept. and Oct	1,646.92
Cast received for bridges, &c., ton, $1.00	447.74
Stoves ₩ ton, $1.50	29.20
Leather, harnesses, ₩ lb, 7 mills	104.53
" upper ₩ lb, 1 cent	89.08
Calf skins, tanned	60.30
Oil, lard ₩ gal., 2 cts	54.96
Animal and vegetable, not otherwise provided for, 2 cts	38.60
Pauport, 1 at 3	3.00
Pimento, ground ₩ lb, 1 cent	3.00
Plate of silver, kept for use ₩ oz., 3 cts	53.46
Soap, valued not above 3½c ₩ lb, 5 mills; 1 mill	60
Soap valued not above 3½c ₩ lb, 5 mills	61.99
TOBACCO.	
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for; valued at more than 30 cts. ₩ lb, at 15 cts; Van Etta, Friedman & Co., Sept. and Oct	1,503.30
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, valued at 30 cts. ₩ lb, at 10 cts. Van Etta, Friedman & Co., Sept. and Oct	2,885.88
Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, at 5 cts., Van Etta, Friedman & Co., Sept. and Oct	813.15
Smoking made exclusively of stems, at 3 cts., Van Etta, Friedman & Co., Sept. and Oct	2,050.66

RECAPITULATION.

Class A	$28,432.18
Class B	38,355.00
Class C	24,353.45
Grand total	$137,140.63
COLLECTIONS IN OCTOBER.	
Class B	$340.00
Class C	6,291.50
Total	$6,631.50
NOVEMBER.	
Class A	$9,675.70
Class B	4,780.00
Class C	11,250.45
Total	$25,706.15
DECEMBER.	
Class A	$28,432.18
Class B	38,355.00
Class C	24,353.45
Total	$137,140.63
Receipts in January, up to close of business, night of Jan. 20th	$46,521.23

Meeting of the Manufacturers' Association.

Memorial to Congress.

Appointment of Committees, etc.

A special meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held last evening at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, to hear a report from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and to consider the propriety of sending a delegation to Washington for the purpose of memorializing Congress.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. A. D. Tittsworth, and the minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and stood approved.

A. M. Billings, C. T. Morse and Stephen S. Buffum were proposed for membership, and, on motion, were unanimously elected.

T. W. Baxter announced that the Board of Directors had adopted and sent to Springfield a resolution, asking the members of the Legislature to use their influence towards securing a modification of the present Excise Law. Mr. Baxter, in behalf of the Board of Directors, presented the following memorial, accompanied by a verbal recommendation that a special committee be appointed to repair to Washington with the report, and urge its importance upon Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, manufacturers and citizens of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, respectfully represent,

That the system of taxation established by the internal revenue law now in force, is shown by actual experience to press with unequal and excessive rigor upon those engaged in their department of industrial pursuits.

Your memorialists are aware of the impossibility of exactly apportioning the burden of taxation to the means of the contributors, as well as of the practical difficulties which had to be surmounted by Congress in legislating upon a subject so intricate and embarrassing. The duty of sustaining the government and raising a sufficient revenue to meet the necessary requirements of the public service, is felt and cheerfully admitted. No one can justly complain that he is required to sustain his fair share, whether it be great or small, of this necessary burden. Your memorialists have no desire to escape any just share of taxation; nor do they seek to excite any factious opposition to the measures of the government. As loyal and patriotic citizens they confess it to be their duty, and avow their constant readiness to respond to every just and reasonable demand of the government, and especially at this time of national difficulty and danger to render all the assistance they can for the protection and perpetuity of the Republic.

In return, they claim only that equal and impartial justice which it is the object of our Constitution and laws to secure and administer.

It is a cardinal principle in all free governments, that taxation should be equal. Individuals should contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; and no one order or class of men should be made to pay more in proportion to their means than another. This rule, your memorialists are constrained to assert, is radically infringed by the present *ad valorem* duty on manufactured commodities. It affects the profits of manufacturers unequally, and discriminates against them as a class. Unless speedily modified, it will, in the opinion of your memorialists, cause derangement in business and serious changes in the distribution of capital and industry, and force them into other channels less advantageous to the public interests.

It is not proposed, in this memorial, to point out in detail the grave objections which exist to the imposition of a uniform *ad valorem* duty upon the infinite varieties of articles manufactured in a country so extensive as ours; but simply to call the attention of Congress to the subject in the hope and not unreasonable expectation that their wisdom will enable them to devise some more impartial and equal plan of taxation, which shall be adequate to present exigencies and require every class in the community to contribute to the wants of the government in proportion to the benefits they receive from its protection.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable bodies to consider their grievances, and afford such relief as the justice and necessities of their case shall seem to require.

On motion, the report of the Committee was accepted.

W. H. Turner then moved the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. Baxter offered some remarks, under this motion, reviewing the action of the Association since the question of memorializing Congress had been agitated. He was opposed to adopting the memorial, at present, but was in favor of sending a committee to Washington with a brief resolution. There the committee would meet with numerous manufacturers from other States, and by consultation with them a memorial might be there prepared, such as would, if such a thing were possible, accomplish the purpose desired. The report was well enough, in itself, but he could see nothing in it calculated to strike the minds of the people with much force. Those not personally interested in the excise law would hardly take the trouble to read it.

C. A. Carey was opposed to the adoption of the memorial. He considered it useless to lay it before Congress. If the object they sought was ever accomplished, it must be brought about by earnest personal efforts.

F. C. Brown opposed the memorial. He thought such documents, as a general rule, were humbugs. He did not think the memorial would have any decisive effect upon Congress, if presented before that body.

Wm. Baragwanath thought the right kind of a memorial, presented and backed up by an earnest, working committee, might result in good.

Mr. Buffum expressed similar views to those advanced by Mr. Brown.

O. E. Thompson thought it useless to attempt to secure any modification of the excise law by the present Congress, as there was so much other business of importance pressing upon that body. He should be in favor of urging the matter upon the *next* Congress, with all the influence which the manufacturers of the country could command.

Jas. George was in favor of the memorial, but thought the committee who might convey it to Washington should not rely too much upon the document, in lieu of personal efforts.

A. Kohn was of the opinion that nothing could be accomplished with the present Congress, but he thought it might be well to send the memorial on to Washington, in the hands of a proper committee, and let them begin the agitation of the subject.

Henry Warrington thought the adoption of the memorial would do no harm if it did no good.

The vote on the adoption of the memorial was taken and carried.

Mr. Baxter offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That ——— be appointed a Committee on behalf of the Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, and that they be, and hereby are directed to go to the National Capitol, at an early day, and there use such means as in their judgment, may be just and honorable, to secure a modification of the existing Excise Laws of the United States, in so far as the same operate prejudicially, or with undue severity, on the interests of manufacturers, as a class; and that it is hereby recommended to said Committee to seek the active co-operation of all persons or associations whose interests are similarly affected, to the better promotion of a common and equitable end.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the committee to be appointed to convey the memorial to Washington, was limited to two members.

On motion, the Association decided to choose that committee by ballot. Several gentlemen were put in nomination. A formal ballot was then taken, resulting in the choice of A. D. Tittsworth and T. W. Baxter.

W. H. Turner moved the appointment of a committee to solicit signatures to the memorial.

Mr. Kohn moved to select one man—instead of appointing a committee—to canvass the city for signatures, and that such person be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The motion was carried.

Mr. Baxter moved that a committee of two from each division of the city be appointed by the Chair, to solicit persons to become members of the Association. The motion prevailed, whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee: South Division, A. Kohn, S. F. Buffum; West Division, Henry Warrington, Jas. George; North Division, David Goodwillie, G. E. Buslick.

On motion of H. Z. Culver, it was decided that the necessary expenses of the committee chosen to proceed to Washington, be paid by the Association.

On motion of Mr. Baragwanath, Mr. Tittsworth was allowed the privilege of choosing a substitute, to fill his place on the committee to be sent to Washington.

On motion of Mr. Baragwanath, the Board of Directors be requested to draft a set of resolutions in relation to a mechanics' lien law, and present them to the Association at a future meeting. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Culver, the memorial and resolution were left in the hands of the special committee, to be used by them as they may see proper.

On motion, Mr. Culver was appointed on the special committee.

The committee were instructed to communicate with the Association, from Washington.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ON THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF THE REBELLION.

Letter from Thos. B. Bryan, Esq.

BRYAN HALL,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1863.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS: Observing that the Hon. F. A. Eastman, Representative from this city, has recently reported the prediction of Stephen A. Douglas, uttered in his hearing, and addressed to Southern men, to the effect that the rebellion would result in the overthrow of slavery; and the accuracy of Col. Eastman's recollection being called in question, I deem it due to truth to add my humble testimony that conviction of the lamented Senator.

It happened that, in behalf of Chicago, the duty was assigned me of delivering the welcome address to that patriotic statesman on the occasion of his last return to Chicago, and indeed of the last public appearance of his life. On the way to the great Wigwam, devoted to his reception, the conversation naturally turned upon the rebellion; and although I do not remember, and do not profess to quote his exact words, I do remember, and never shall forget, their earnest purport. In his wonted terse and emphatic language, he declared that the leading politicians of the South—the "Southern conspirators," as he more than once called them—were alone responsible for the war, and for the political suicide of the South, and of slavery, which it would involve. No man ever uttered a more scathing denunciation of these arch-traitors, than then fell from the lips of Judge Douglas.

No allusion, direct or indirect, was made to Abolitionists, but the entire infamy of the causeless and accursed revolt was placed where it belonged, and in a far different latitude from that assigned to it by some more modern historians.

And from the speech delivered by him on the occasion referred to, allow me to make the following extracts, which may be regarded as the dying utterances of the patriot, who, a few weeks thereafter, laid in this building in pomp, but in the cold embrace of death, to receive the last homage of more than a hundred thousand friends:

"The return we receive is war, armies marched upon our Capitol, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy.

"The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders of the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

"But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised; war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots—or traitors."

Such is the incontrovertible testimony of the great champion of the Democratic party to the true origin and the inevitable effect of the rebellion. And is it not as manifestly opposed to the assertions of some of his professed followers now as is their present attitude toward the government opposed to that which rendered the close of his life illustrious for patriotism? Is it not time that we, the people, turning a deaf ear to the treasonable buzz of the political aspirants who swarm about the capital hives, should discuss among ourselves the great national questions in which we are all directly and vitally interested? Democrats, Republicans, men of all parties, ponder well the words of Douglas, and seriously ask yourselves whither we are drifting. You men of muscle—muscle of brain as well as of arm—think for yourselves. *Think—think—think*—and make your thoughts heard, known and respected. There is essentially the same difference between the genuine patriotism of the voice from the anvil and the plow, and that of the ordinary political vaporings of the forum, that there is between the purity of country air and the vitiated atmosphere of the city.

Think you not that if, at the beginning of the rebellion, Douglas, or his great prototype, Andrew Jackson, instead of James Buchanan, had held the reins of government, they would not have been tightly drawn around the necks of South Carolina traitors, till every palmetto would have hung full of the ripened fruit of treason? Why now such a fierce and indignant outcry against the loyal men of the North, and such mild acts and gentle utterances toward the conspirators of the South, whose insurrection against our blessed government has deluged the land in blood, and made all its hills and valleys echo with the wailings of lamentation and of mourning? Why is it that scheming politicians at the North are claimed in fellowship by those very conspirators at the South, who unbottled their wrath and heaped their anathemas upon the devoted head of Douglas in the evening of his life, and united their traitorous voices in one great chorus of rejoicing at his death? Why those honeyed words, that, starting from the perjured lips of Vallandigham and his coterie of followers, are echoed from the haunts of treason at Richmond? The answer is found in the same speech of Douglas, when he said of the rebels: "They hoped in the "Northern States party questions would bring "civil war between Democrats and Republi-"cans, when the South would step in with "her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the "other, *and then make easy prey of the victors.* "Their scheme was carnage and civil war in "the North. * * * This very dissension has "warmly deprecated as giving victory to se-"cession, and thus inaugurating anarchy in "its worst form, and bringing among us all "the horrors of the French revolution."

Shall we permit political tricksters to throw dust in our eyes and fill our ears with mere party catch words, that they may attain some petty political triumph, whilst the nation goes down in the dark sea of anarchy and ruin? Which then do you choose, and to which will you be deaf—the solemn warning of the patriot standing at the very portals of eternity, or these latter utterances, these infamous appeals to the people against the government, so seditious as to startle the loyal ear and chill the popular heart? Let every man answer to his conscience and his God.

THOS. B. BRYAN.

Lieut. A. W. Woodward, of Waterhouse's Battery, will leave Chicago for Corinth on Thursday evening next. All letters left at H. C. Van Schaack's, 47 State street, he will be glad to take, either to his own camp or any in General Rose's Division.

The Methodist Book Repository.

Very few perhaps of our citizens, as they pass the unpretending building on Washington street, occupied by the Methodist Book Concern, have any idea of the extensive business carried on there. We dropped in upon Mr. Doughty, the agent, a few days ago, and in the course of conversation learned a few facts which we lay before our readers. First, of the publications:

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the Methodist organ in this section, has a circulation of 21,500 copies. It is ably edited by Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, and is published weekly at $1.50 per annum. The *Ladies' Repository*, a monthly magazine of sterling merit, is published at Cincinnati and edited by Dr. Clark. Its total circulation is 30,000, of which 8,000 are sent from the Chicago office. Of the *Sunday School Advocate*, 52,000 copies are issued from Chicago each month. In addition there also emanate from the same quarter, of the *Missionary Advocate* 9,000; the *Good News* 7,000; *S. S. Teacher's Journal* 2,000; and the *Methodist Quarterly Review* 500—making in all an aggregate of nearly 220,000 publications which are sent out by Mr. Doughty each month in the year.

The total operations of this branch for the year 1862 exceeded $100,000. Of this sum over $40,000 was from sales of books, of which a large stock is kept constantly on hand. Employment is given to twenty persons in the establishment, and the services of a number of others are occasionally necessary. The Agency is a branch of the Cincinnati Concern, and was opened in 1852. The building in which it is located was erected for the purpose in 1858, and contains five stories, beside the basement. The entire business is under the general charge of W. M. Doughty, who has faithfully discharged the duties of Agent from the establishment of the Agency. We have thus given a few facts, from which our readers may judge for themselves as to the importance of the Chicago branch of the Methodist Book Concern.

Funeral of Seth Catlin, Esq.

At the regular session of the Board of Trade, yesterday morning, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The Rosehill Cemetery Association having donated a burial lot for the interment of our late Secretary, Seth Catlin, therefore

Resolved, That this Board instruct their Directors to appropriate such sum of money as they, in their judgment, may deem proper for the procuring of a suitable monument to be erected to his memory; and that they also appropriate such sum of money as may be necessary to procure carriages for the accommodation of such members as may desire to attend his funeral to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m.; and that the following gentlemen, W. D. Houghteling, E. W. Dinsmore, Thos. Parker, Col. B. S. Shepard and Geo. Armour, be appointed a Committee to carry out the arrangements for the funeral on the part of the Board.

Carriages will be in attendance at the Board of Trade Room at 3 o'clock p. m., to-day, to convey such members as may desire to attend the funeral.

UNION FAIRS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.—The various conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society are making stupendous preparations for a series of fairs to be held simultaneously in each of the divisions of the city, for the benefit of the orphans under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The fairs will be held on Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of February, in the following halls: For the South Division, in Bryan Hall; for the West Division, in Metropolitan Hall; for the North Division, in the North Market Hall.

Letter from the Enrolling Officer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The "several victims" who ventilated their three dollar griefs through this morning's TRIBUNE are informed that the State authorities are at present negotiating with the authorities of the General Government at Washington for funds to settle their demands. The magnitude of this indebtedness is such as to greatly embarrass the Government, but it is hoped that some action may be taken by Congress to relieve the necessities of these "victims," and in a small way compensate them for their great service to the State.

The Enrolling Officer will take great pleasure in paying the demands of these long-suffering "victims," so soon as he shall have funds for the purpose.

J. G. LUMBARD,
Enrolling Officer for Cook County.

P. S.—If the "victims" should be so fortunate as to get their pay before the Enrolling Officer, they will confer a special favor by acquainting him with the fact through the Post Office, directed to Box 502.

The Throat and Lungs.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter, of New York, Physicians for Affections of the Throat and Lungs, having opened an office in Chicago, for a short time only, would remind those who require their services of the fact.

Dr. James Hunter, in charge of the Chicago office, has taken rooms at the Sherman House, where he may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The remarkable success which has attended the method of treatment advocated and practised by Drs. R. & J. Hunter is amply attested by many of the most prominent citizens of the United States, and several leading editors and proprietors of the daily press in New York and elsewhere have personally experienced its curative results as patients. While here in Chicago there is no lack of testimony from cases both of recent and remote treatment.

With such results Dr. James Hunter can with confidence invite those who are suffering from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any affection of the throat or lungs to consult him at his rooms, and without delay as his visit is necessarily limited. jan21-dw

DEARBORN STREET OPERA.—We understand that the two talented little wonders, Master Willie and Tommy, three and four years of age, have been engaged by the managers of the above popular place of amusement and make their second appearance to-night. The talent of these little ones have been the theme and admiration of the St. Louis public. They stand unrivalled as "Old Bod Ridley," and "Essence of Old Virginny," and will appear in conjunction with the whole Opera House Troupe. A splendid bill for to-night.

MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS PARTY.—This annual party of "Martine's Academy," corner of Clark and Monroe streets, will be held on Thursday evening, January 29th. Tickets issued only to those who shall have registered their names for the party by Saturday, the 24th. jan21-2t

☞ We have tried Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste and can recommend it highly.—*Cleveland Leader*. Sold by J. H. Reed & Co., Bliss & Sharp, Hitchcock, and Druggists and Dentists generally.

☞ City Railway Tickets taken at the highest value for Watches, Clocks, Gold Pens, Plated Ware and all kinds of Jewelry, at 165 South Clark, between Madison and Monroe streets. jan17-6t

THE BLIND RECEIVE THEIR SIGHT.—Films removed, Inflammation, Granulations, and all diseases of the eye, cured by Dr. Thomas' mild treatment. Office No. 8, Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 1812. Address, P. W. Thomas, Chicago, Ill. January 17.—6t.

☞ 98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies', and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:20 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*9:47 p. m.
Night Passenger	*8:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	†5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	†5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	†12:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	*6:45 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	*6:45 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†6:00 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*9:30 a. m.	*2:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	†6:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not mould, will not corrode [illegible]. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS. Trade supplied at 45 Green Bay street, of Post Office Box 1864, Chicago. [illegible]

FIREMEN, ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the Firemen's Association on Wednesday Evening, January 21st. All Life Members will attend. JOHN T. EDWARDS, Pres't. [illegible]

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a convenient location, with low rates of insurance. GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO. jal1-[illegible] 5 Wheeler's Building.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.

Currency continues close under a continued heavy demand for money. In spite of the wretched weather, there seems no abatement to the operations of dealers.

New York Exchange continues very abundant. One large house took it only at ¼ discount and sold at par @1-10 premium. The usual figures, however, were par buying, and 1-10@¼ premium as the selling rate.

The price of Gold was 46@47, very few paying the upper figure. The morning New York rate was 48 premium.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 45@45½, usually the lower figure.

The new Treasury note issue are still scarce. About ½ premium is the buying and ¾@1 the selling rate. The highest figure is for bills of small denominations.

Silver was bought at 25@30 per cent premium.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks lower and less active but closed stronger.

C. & R. I.	94½	Hud. & R. 1st	107
Chi. B. & Q.	106½	Alton & T. H. pref.	64½
Mil. & P. du C.	47½	Tennessee 6s	63
P. Ft. W. & C.	69½	Missouri 6s	63½
Cleve. & Tol.	98½	Ill. C bonds	122½
Pacific Mail	164½	P. Ft. W. C. 2d	108
Gal. & Chi.	94	Do. 3d mort	95½
Clev. & Pitts.	60½	C. & N. W. 1st bds.	70½
Ill. Cent. scrip	94½	C. & N. W. 2d bds.	43
Mich. South.	60½	Cleve. & Pitts 4th.	82
Mich. Sou. gtd.	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st	110
Mich. Cent.	97½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	95½@96½	Demand Notes	144
7-30 T. notes	103½@103	1 year certfs.	95½

MONEY MARKET.—Money more active at 5@6c. Gold lower, opening quiet at 48 and closing weak at 47.

Sterling exchange dull—159@163 for merchants', and 162½@163 for bankers' bills.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Gold, during the past week, has ruled buoyant—the quotations ranging from 145¼@148. This state of affairs caused an active speculative and shipping demand for produce of all kinds, and the general markets ruled firm—an advance in prices being gained in most instances.

The receipts of Hogs continue liberal—the receipts during the week by all the railroads amounting to 99,490, including both live and dressed. Of this amount there were shipped East 15,842, besides some to Milwaukee, of which we have no account.

The receipts of Grain during the past week have been more liberal.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles during the past week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Jan. 17, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863	Same week 1862
Flour brls	16,105	43,089	68,53[illegible]
Wheat bu	79,546	191,340	412,783
Corn bu	94,486	195,304	307,730
Oats bu	59,252	96,105	49,006
Rye bu	5,981	17,119	31,312
Barley bu	5,121	13,294	37,260
Seeds lbs	119,498	318,294	189,571
Potatoes bush	145	210	....
Beef brls	....	....	17
Pork brls	1,688	3,380	18,534
Cut Meats lbs	1,062,562	3,766,125	143,542
Lard lbs	1,487,179	2,930,165	2,352,569
Tallow lbs	8,736	53,150	39,775
Live Hogs No.	68,720	180,337	96,216
Dr'sed Hogs No.	30,648	55,636	45,426
Beef Cattle No.	3,498	6,780	7,324
Hides lbs	255,104	870,974	922,449
Wool lbs	....	18,955	17,128
Lumber ft	19,000	210,000	138,988
Shingles No	....	....	....
Lath No	....	....	20,000
Timber ft	14,700	[illegible]	70,000
Posts No	....	....	....
Pickets No	....	....	....
Wood cords	24	90	539
Staves No	80,000	80,000	....
Salt brls	....	....	....
Highwines brls	893	1,921	4,468
Fish pkgs	....	....	....
Butter lbs	26,470	78,723	194,888
Dried fruit lbs	86,933	307,357	96,708
Apples brls	565	565	3,758
Broom Corn lbs	25,184	96,964	81,130
Millstuff lbs	230,843	269,965	759,386
Lead lbs	....	119,400	173,600
Coal tons	482	2,062	690

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Jan. 17, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same week, 1862.
Flour brls	3,180	8,785	38,217
Wheat, bu	1,979	6,45[illegible]	7,254
Corn, bu	1,066	2,178	2,410
Oats bu	11,337	26,418	....
Rye, bu	....	....	400
Barley, bu	1,990	5,090	4,453
Seeds, lbs	128,160	396,126	213,790
Potatoes, bu	....	....	....
Beef, brls	171	1,210	6,317
Pork, brls	2,890	7,190	10,904
Cut Meats, lbs	4,703,686	14,838,754	6,568,778
Lard, lbs	2,909,881	7,089,680	4,119,355
Tallow, lbs	79,605	333,296	411,875
Live Hogs, no	8,868	26,798	31,965
Dressed Hogs no	7,454	9,951	12,025
Beef Cattle, no	1,497	3,928	1,545
Hides, lbs	460,064	947,712	271,878
Wool, lbs	....	14,260	18,230
Lumber, ft	1,263,513	8,173,633	2,511,750
Shingles, no	920,200	5,060,250	881,000
Lath, no	348,400	1,260,900	247,900
Posts, no	714	839	7,006
Staves, no	49,000	189,000	390,000
Salt, brls	3,464	21,560	3,096
Highwines, gs	747	1,741	3,808
Fish, pkgs	24	47	11,329
Butter, lbs	28,611	78,611	193,387
Dried Fruit, lbs	38,416	52,606	56,611
Apples, brls	166	206	268
Broom Corn, lbs	1,310	1,310	64,558
Mill Stuffs, lbs	....	48,432	....
Lead, lbs	600	4,800	215,300
Coal, tons	66	153	402

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bry'y. bu.
G & C U R R	822	5330	9071	2364	135	90
R I R R	196	2800	2800	....	125	....
Ill C R R	403	9400	3850	....	350	....
C B & Q R R	8	2800	17250	1800	700	....
N W R R	685	4514	10	3330	....	1058
A & St L R R	305	2150	3974	700	350	....
Total	2509	26944	28865	6894	1185	1487

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle.
G & C U R R	1910	....	....	960	2427	224
R I R R	....	37150	....	55	963	164
Ill C R R	29900	70000	720	230	1816	....
C B & Q R R	5674	347630	2455	494	1216	....
N W R R	....	....	....	....	317	84
A & St L R R	3400	....	....	....	177	64
Total	35482	455270	3175	2289	5782	486

TO-DAY there was a fair attendance on 'Change, and under the influence of gold again advancing to 148, the general markets were firm.

In Provisions there was a quiet but a firm market. Lard was the only article greatly in demand—and the offerings were too light to attract buyers or cause any advance in prices. Prime steam and Kettle-rendered Leaf was sold in small lots at 9c; but the few round lots on the market were held at 9¼@9½c, without takers. Mess Pork continues quiet and unchanged. About 1,100 brls changed hands at $13.25 for city packed, and $13.00 for Burlington Mess. Prime Mess is steady and in fair demand at $11.00, at which figure we note sales of 500 brls. Bulk meats are steady—with sales of 450,000 lbs city-cut Bulk Shoulders at 4c packed, and 1,800 tierces country loose, at 3¾@3⅞c. English meats are quiet and steady—with sales to-day of 200 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 7c, and 200 boxes Long-cut Hams at 5⅝c. A lot of 100 brls Pickled Hams was sold at $11.75.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, were 8,071. The market for Heavy Dressed Hogs was steady and active; but light hogs suffered a decline of 5@10c. Heavy averages were sold at $4.50@4.80; but hogs under 200 lbs were sold mostly at $3.75@4.00.

Live Hogs were again in light supply, but the packers not being disposed to operate at present prices consequent upon the mild weather and holders being very firm in their views and not at all willing to submit to a depreciation the market ruled excessively dull and spiritless. The transactions foot up some 3,000 at a range of $3.10@3.90 for light to heavy averages.

Beef Cattle were in active demand, and we note sales of some 490 at a range of $2.50@3.60—the latter figure being paid for one drove of extra stall fed steers.

The Flour market was quiet and the sales moderate at $4.50@5.35 for spring extras and $6.00@6.75 for winter extras.

The wheat market ruled firm, but prices are not quotably higher. Spring grades were sold at $1.11@1.12 for No. 1 and 95@96c for No. 2. In the best locations, No. 1 Spring was held at $1.14@1.15, without buyers. Winter wheat was firm, with light sales of No. 2 Red at $1.15@1.16.

Corn advanced ½@¾c per bushel; but the advance was not sustained, and prices fell back to yesterday's prices—with sales of Mixed Corn in store at 47@47½c.

Oats were in good request and firmer—with sales of No. 1 at 47¾@48½c, and Rejected at 43½@43c. Rye was steady at 65c. Barley firm. Highwines advanced ½@1c per gal—with sales at 38¼@39c—closing with an active inquiry at the outside figure, holders asking 40c. Timothy Seed was firm at $1.90@2.00. Salt was firm and steady.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 20, 1863.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. They are as follows:

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.	Dres'd Hogs.
To New York	$1.40	$1.16	$1.05	$2.10	$1.80
To Boston	1.56	1.30	1.10	3.20	1.70
To Philadelphia	1.38	1.08	0.92½	1.85	1.60
To Baltimore	1.30	1.08	0.92½	1.85	1.50
To Pittsburgh	1.10	0.80	0.65	1.30	0.98
To Cincinnati	0.55	0.40	0.35	0.70	0.45
To Buffalo	0.79	0.61	0.55	1.10	0.85
To Montreal	1.17	0.92	0.76	1.42	1.17

PROVISIONS—The advance in gold during the week has caused great activity in the Provision market, and heavy sales have taken place at advanced prices.

BEEF—There is no inquiry for Beef Product of any kind, and the market is entirely nominal. We quote:—Mess, $8.00@9.00; Extra Mess, $10.00; Prime Mess, $12.00; India Mess, $18.50; Beef Hams, $13.00@14.00.

MESS PORK—In the early part of the week there was an active speculative and shipping demand for Mess Pork, and since the date of our last review upwards of 7,500 brls have been sold at a range of $12.00@13.50—principally at the outside quotation; but within the past two days the inquiry has fallen off very materially, and city packed is freely offered at $13.25 without buyers.

PRIME MESS PORK.—There is a good demand to fill government contracts, and the market closes firm at $11.00, with sales during the week of about 3,500 brls at that figure.

ENGLISH MEATS—The market remains quiet and without any material change in prices. During the week the sales have been light, and mostly in small lots, at 7@7½c for Short Boneless; 7¾@8½c for Long Boneless; 6¼@6½c for Short Rib; and 5¾@6c for Cumberland Middles. At the close the market is quiet, with buyers at the inside and sellers at the outside figures. It will be noticed that while Lard has advanced ¼@½c per lb, English Meats have remained unchanged.

BULK MEATS—The demand is but moderate and the market shows no change. Hams have been sold at 5½@6½c loose, closing at the inside figure. Shoulders have been more active; and we note sales during the week of upwards of 1,000,000 lbs at 4¼@4½c packed, and 3⅞@4c loose. There has been little or nothing doing in sides, and the market is nominal at 4⅜c.

PICKLED MEATS—Hams in sweet pickle have been more active, and the sales have ranged from [illegible] according to brand and quality. [illegible] Lard is steady [illegible] in demand at [illegible], and White at 7½@[illegible]c.

TO-DAY the sales of provisions were: 700 brls city packed Mess Pork at $13.25; 400 brls Burlington packed Mess Pork at $13.00; 500 brls city packed Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 brls sweet pickled Hams at $11.75; 200 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7c; 200 bxs Long Cut Hams at 5⅝c; 450,000 lbs city cut Bulk Shoulders at 4c packed; 1,800 pcs country cut shoulders, loose, at 3⅞c; 2,000 pcs do, loose, at 3¾c; 300 tcs prime kettle and steam-rendered Leaf Lard at 9c; 400 pkgs No 1 Lard at 8¾c; 100 tcs White Grease at 7½c; 100 tcs prime Yellow Grease, at 6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 5,786; received last week, 30,648; shipped last week, 7,454. The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was steady for heavy averages, but light hogs were dull and 5@10c lower. Sales were:

96 Hogs averaging	271 lbs at		$4.80
81 " "	255		4.70
14 " "	270		4.60
76 " "	251		4.60
100 " all over	200		4.60
120 " "	200		4.60
20 " "	200		4.55
44 " "	210		4.60
200 " all under	200		3.75
100 " "	200		3.75
85 " averaging	180		3.75
60 " all under	200		3.75
26 " averaging	180		3.40
18 Hogs at	$4.00 and 4.60,	dividing on	200 lbs
45 "	4.00 and 4.60,	"	200 lbs
76 "	4.00 and 4.55,	"	200 lbs
741 "	4.00 and 4.60,	"	200 lbs
120 "	4.00 and 4.55,	"	200 lbs
180 "	4.00 and 4.55,	"	200 lbs
245 "	4.00 and 4.50,	"	200 lbs
113 "	4.00 and 4.60,	"	200 lbs
142 "	4.00 and 4.60,	"	200 lbs
70 "	3.90 and 4.40,	"	200 lbs
20 "	3.90 and 4.50,	"	200 lbs
116 "	3.90 and 4.50,	"	200 lbs
25 "	3.90 and 4.50,	"	200 lbs
166 "	3.75 and 4.55,	"	200 lbs
17 "	4.00 and 4.25,	"	200 lbs
869 "	3.50 and 3.80,	"	180 lbs
125 "	3.50 4.50 and 4.60,	"	180 & 200 lbs

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,389 brls; received last week, 16,105 brls; shipped last week, 3,180 brls. The market during the week has been very firm but less active, buyers and sellers being mostly apart in their views. WINTER WHEAT—Extras are held at $6.25@6.75 for good to very choice white wheat brands, and $5.75@6.00 for red winter extras. SPRING EXTRAS are firm at $4.80@5.50 for fair to choice spring extras. Spring supers are in good demand at $4.00. RYE FLOUR is quiet at $3.50@4.00. BUCKWHEAT—FLOUR is inactive at $2.25 ₩ 100 lbs. CORN MEAL is firm at $13.50@14.00 for unbolted, and $15.00@16.00 for bolted. MILL STUFFS are steady at $11.00@12.00 for Bran, and $13.00@20.00 for Middlings.

TO-DAY the market for Flour was quiet. Sales were:—100 brls "Nashville Superior" White Winter extra at $6.75; 50 brls "Stanton" do at $6.75; 250 brls White Winter at $6.00; 600 brls do at $5.90; 1,000 brls fair Spring extra at $4.90; 200 brls "Smith Mills" at [illegible]; 200 brls low grade extra at $4.50; 70 brls "Annawan" Winter super at $4.30; 300 brls good Spring extra at $5.35; 100 brls Spring super at $4.00.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 26,944 bu; received last week, 79,546 bu; shipped last week, 1,979 bu. The market during the week has ruled firm and active, and prices have ruled 1@2c higher. Winter Wheat is scarce and in particular demand; but the stocks are in few hands, and it is held out of the market. The demand for Spring grades have been active and sales have been comparatively heavy. The following table shows the range of prices during the week:

Jan.	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.
14	$1.17@1.18	$1.09½@1.13	96½@1.00½
15	1.17@ ...	1.13 @1.14	97 @1.01
16	1.14@ ...	1.11 @1.14	95 @1.00
17	1.15@1.16	1.10 @1.13	95 @ 99½
19	1.16@ ...	1.12 @1.13	96 @1.00
20	1.15@1.16	1.11 @1.13	95 @ 98

TO-DAY the sales were: WINTER—2,800 bu No. 2 Red in store (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at $1.16; 800 bu do (in A., D. & Co.'s) at $1.15. SPRING—2,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in Newberry's) and 1,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s) at $1.12; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.11; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring (in Newberry's) and 4,500 bu do (in Munger & A.'s) at 96c; 2,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at 96½c; 800 bu do (in H. W.'s) at 96½c; 800 bu do (in A., D. & Co.'s) at 95c; 3,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 95½c; 800 do (in F. & T.'s) at 95c; 800 bu Rejected Spring (in F. & T.'s) at 80c.

By sample, 1,340 bags good White Winter Wheat at $1.25 on track.

CORN—Received to-day, 28,865 bu; received last week, 94,486 bu; shipped, 1,066 bu. The market closes firm at an advance on the week of 1c per bu. The following table shows the range of prices paid each day during the week:

Jan.	Mixed Corn.	Rejected Corn.
14	46½@47c	41@42½c
15	46 @46½c	41 @ ...
16	46 @47c	40 @41c
17	46½@47½c	41 @ ...
19	47 @47½c	41 @ ...
20	47 @47½c	[illegible]

TO-DAY the advance, as is shown, was ½@¾c per bu, but it was not sustained. Sales were: 23,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 47½c; 30,000 bu do at 47c; 10,000 bu do at 47½c; 800 bu do at 47¼c; 4,000 bu do (in Flint & T.'s and Sturges') at 47c.

OATS—Received to-day, 6,894 bu; received last week, 59,252 bu; shipped last week, 11,337 bu. The demand for Oats continues active, and the market is firm and full prices—showing an advance on the week of 2c per bushel.

Sales TO-DAY were: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 48c; 3,000 bu do at 48c; 2,500 bu do at 47¾c; 1,000 do at 47½c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store 43¼c; 1,800 bu do at 43c.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,185 bu; received last week, 5,981 bu; shipped, none. The market is steady and firm, but there is no quotable change.

TO-DAY, the sales were: 800 bu No 1 in store at 65c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,487 bu; received last week, 5,121 bu; shipped last week, 1,990 bu. There is an active demand for good samples, and prices have an advance of [illegible] per bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were: 2,500 bu good at $1.16; 130 bags fair at $1.10.

ALCOHOL—The market is firm and nominal at 72@75c per gal. The advance in Highwines gives the market for Alcohol a strong upward tendency.

BEANS—There is still an active inquiry for Beans, and the market is firm at $2.00@2.25 for medium to prime white. Choice Navy are scarce and wanted at $2.30@2.35.

TO-DAY, 10 brls good were sold at $2.25.

BAGGING—Owing to the upward tendency in cotton and cotton goods, Grain Bags have advanced ¾c. Gunnies are 1c better. Burlaps 1@2c higher. We quote:

Stark Mills Bags	55
Lewiston	53
Ridgewood	48
Monitor	47
Premium	46
Single Gunnies	20
Double Gunnies	32
Burlaps, four bushel's	24@25
Flour sacks, ⅛ brl	14
" ¼ "	15
" ½ "	13½
" 1 "	16

BUTTER—The market is firm, owing to the advance in gold, and holders are asking higher prices. Shippers are operating sparingly at 15c for prime; but holders ask 16c. We quote:

Choice Table Butter	18@20
Prime shipping Butter	15@16
Common to medium do	12@13

TO-DAY the sales were: 50 firkins prime shipping at 14½c.

BROOM CORN—The stock is still very light and the market remains firm at $125.00@150.00 for fair to prime. Common grades sell at $100.00@125.00.

TO-DAY—70 bales good sold at $135.00.

COOPERAGE—There is more doing in Pork Barrels and Lard Tierces, and the market closes about 5c higher. Flour cooperage firmer. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.40@1.45
Lard Tierces	1.80
Whisky Barrels	1.70@1.80
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.42
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.47
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	15.00@16.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	9.00@10.00
Ash Hoops	6.00@6.50
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	30.00@32.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	20.00@22.00

TO-DAY—The sales were:—112 Pork Barrels at $1.40 in store; 200 Pork Barrels at $1.45 del; 300 do at $1.47½ del; 1,200 do at $1.40 on track—a mixed lot; 253 Lard Tierces at $1.80 on track; 150 do at $1.85 del.

CHEESE—There is a fair inquiry, with a light stock, and a firm market with an advance of 1c per lb. We quote:—

Hamburgh	14
Western Reserve	12@12½
Illinois	10½@11½

COAL—There is no change in the market since our last. We quote:

Briar Hill ₩ ton	$9.00
Erie	9.00
Willowbank	9.00
Chippewa	9.00
Ormsby	9.00
Blossburgh	10.00
Scranton	10.00
Lehigh	15.00
Illinois	6.50@7.00

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green Apples are steady and in fair demand. For Dried Apples there is an active inquiry and the market closes firm at quotations. Peaches are in good demand—there are no old in market. Cranberries steady. Foreign Raisins are firm at an advance of 12½c per box both on layers and M R's. Currants unchanged. We quote:

Apples, ₩ brl	$2.00@2.50
Cranberries, ₩ brl	6.00@12.00
Prime N. Y. apples, ₩ lb	5¾@6¼
Common dried apples	5¾@6
Unpared peaches	[illegible]@8¾
Pared	17@18
Raisins—Layers ₩ box new	4.75@4.87½
" M. R. " "	4.50@4.75
" Keg, ₩ lb	8@8½
Currants, ₩ lb old	13½@14½
" ₩ lb new	17½@18½
Almonds, ₩ lb soft	22@25
" hard	15@17
Cider, ₩ brl	4.00@4.50

FISH—The market is dull and prices unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$4.25@4.50
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	4.00@4.25
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	4.25@4.50
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	5.50@5.80
Pickled Herring, old	[illegible]
" " new	5.50@6.00
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	13.00@[illegible]
" hf brls	6.50@7.00
No. 2 " brls	10.00@11.00
" hf brls	5.00@5.50
Dried Herring ₩ box	45@50

HIGHWINES—During the week there has been an active speculative inquiry, and the market shows an advance on the week of 3c per gal—closing with a good demand at 39c.

Sales TO-DAY were: 50 brls at 38¾c; 200 brls do at 39c.

HIDES—The advance in the rates of gold has caused a better shipping inquiry, and the market is firmer—closing at an advance on the week of ½c ₩ lb. We quote:—

Dry Flint	16½@17½
Dry Salted	13@14
Kip	10@12
Calf	11@13½
Green Country	7½@7¾
Green Cured Hides	8@8½

IRON—Market firm with a fair inquiry. We continue to quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	[illegible]
Flat Bar, Charcoal	[illegible]
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square, Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]

KEROSENE—The market is more active, and closes firm at 42@45c per gal, including packages.

LEATHER—The market is firm at the following quotations:

LEATHER, Harness oak ₩ lb	38@40c	French Calf	1.20@1.40
do hemlock	33@34c	Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	1.05@1.15
Collar ₩ foot	18@24c	Spanish Sole hemlock	23@28c
Upper	[illegible]	Good damg'd	20@26c
Bridle ₩ lb	38@40c	Slaught'r s'e oak	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]	do hemlock	[illegible]
Domes. Calf	[illegible]		
Domes. Kip	[illegible]		

NAILS—Market firm. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 12½c per keg is allowed. We quote:

10 to 60d, ₩ keg	$5.00
8d, ₩ keg	5.25
6d, ₩ keg	5.50
5d and 4d, ₩ keg	5.75
3d, ₩ keg	6.75
3d fine, ₩ keg	7.50
Cut Spikes, ₩ keg	[illegible]
Clinch	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—The market is very quiet and prices remain about the same as quoted in our last review:

NAVAL STORES— Spirits turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	18c
Tar	[illegible]	Tar'd hemp Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	OILS—	
Rosin	[illegible]	No 1 Lard oil	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Whale Oil	[illegible]
		Linseed	[illegible]

POWDER AND SHOT—We note no change in the market. Quotations are: [illegible]

SALT—DOMESTIC—Fine Salt has advanced 10c ₩ brl during the week, and the market closes firm and active, with sales at $2.00. Coarse and Ground Solar are dull and nominal—the regular dealers asking $2.25, but outsiders offer to sell at $2.10@2.15. FOREIGN—There is rather more inquiry for Ground Alum and sales have been effected at $1.60 in store, or $1.65 delivered. Turk's Island is held at $1.90. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine	$2.00
" Coarse	2.10@2.15
" Ground Solar	2.10@2.15
" Dairy, with sacks	4.00
" without sacks	3.25
FOREIGN—G. A. ₩ sack	1.60@1.65
Turk's Island, ₩ 140 lbs	1.90

TO-DAY the sales were—300 brls Onondaga Fine at $2.00; 100 brls Onondaga Coarse at $2.10 on dock; 300 bags Ground Alum Salt at $1.60 del; 170 sks Turk's Island Salt at 60c ₩ bushel, including four bushel gunnies.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The demand is active and the offerings light, with sales of prime at $1.95. CLOVER SEED—There is little or none offering and the market is firm—old samples being held at $5.00. FLAX—There is a good demand and the market is firm at $2.00.

TO-DAY the sales were:—20 bags prime Timothy at $2.00; 21 bags do at $1.90.

SALTPETRE—Active. We quote:

Commercial	13¼
Good	22
Strictly pure	24

TALLOW—Prime packing house is generally held at 9½c; but there have been no sales of consequence over 9¾c. Country lots are quiet at 8½@9c.

WOOD—Steady at previous quotations. We give the retail price in the yards:

Maple	$7.00
Beech	6.00
Hickory	7.50

WOODEN WARE—Market active and without material change. We quote:

Churns No. 1	12.50	Do clothes	7.00@8.00
do No. 2	11.50	Pails, 2 hoop, ₩ doz.	2.75@3.00
do No. 3	10.50	do 3 hoop	3.00@3.25
do No. 4	9.50	Tubs, nests of 3	3.25@3.37½
Brooms, ₩ doz	1.75@3.00	do No. 1 ₩ doz	10.00@10.25
Washboards ₩ doz	1.80@2.00	do No. 2	[illegible]
Market Baskets willow	4.00@4.50	do No. 3	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

BRANDY—		Sherry	75@2.50
Otard	5.50@7.00	Claret	75
Seignette	4.50	Burgundy	
Rasteau	4.50	Port	75@2.50
Martells	5.50@7.00	Port Juice	2.50
Hennessey	4.50@7.00	ALE AND PORTER—	
New York	50@60c	Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
GIN—		Muir's Edb.	2.25
Swan	1.50	Campbell's	2.25
Schiedam	1.25@1.75	Younger's Alloa	2.50
Domestic	[illegible]	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
WHISKY—		Bass' do	2.50
Corn	31	Hibbart's do	60
Irish Imp'td	3.50	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
do domestic	75	do pts	1.37½
Scotch imp'td	3.50	do Porter, qts	1.75
do domestic	75	do pts	1.37½
RUM—			
St. Croix domestic	60		
do imported	1.25@1.50		
N. England	60@1.00		
WINE—			
Madeira	[illegible]		

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS—The market for all kinds of seasonable Domestic Goods in the Atlantic cities is active and excited, and prices are advancing almost daily. About the 1st of January in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the demand commenced to be active, and since then stocks have rapidly disappeared, and prices have advanced fully 15 per cent on all American goods since the beginning of the year. According to our latest advices, we find that standard heavy sheetings in New York are firm at 35c. Merrimac Prints have sold at 22c, and 23c is asked for the latest spring styles. Sprague's Prints are firm at 22c, and Pacifics at 23c.

Here in Chicago, however, there is no such advance in prices. Our Chicago merchants bought very heavily of the standard brands of staple Cotton goods in December, and new prints are offered here by them at 2@3c per yard below New York prices. Heavy sheetings are selling here at 32@33½c per yard—the same goods selling in New York at 35c. But everything else is in the same proportion. Willamantic and Stafford's Threads, which are quoted East at 95c, are offered by Chicago dealers at 90c.

Under these circumstances, therefore, there is every encouragement for country dealers to make their purchases in Chicago, and as speedily as possible; for as Cotton is 70c ₩ lb, everything of a seasonable character will go up till they reach figures which will have that as a basis.

FOREIGN GOODS—In Foreign goods, the advance of Foreign exchange to 163 has rendered the market firm, and prices show a material advance.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—We are greatly indebted to Bowen, Bros., of this city for much valuable information relative to the extension of Western woolen manufactures. Among their well assorted stock of Domestic woolens, were shown to us fabrics manufactured in about half a dozen different places in Illinois, in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, the quality of which would do credit to any manufactory in the East. It is gratifying to find Chicago merchants take the laudable pride which the Messrs. Bowen, Bros. exhibit in domestic manufactures.

The following are the quotations current in this market for the leading staples:

PRINTS—Merrimac	21
Sprague's	20
Dunnels	20
American	19
Union	17½
Reading	17½
SHEETINGS—Stark A	33½
Ledford	30
SHIRTINGS—Indian Orchard W.	30½
Do do B B	28½
Do do N	27½
Do do I	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS	[illegible]
FLANNELS—Red twilled	50@60
Red plain	40@50
White and yellow	40@50
LINSEYS—Cotton	30@35
Wool filing	35@40
THREADS—Coates'	$1.00
Clark's	1.00
Willamantic	90
Stafford's	90

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Economist, 17th.]

The whole domestic dry goods market has been very active and excited this week, and prices of cotton goods have taken a larger per cent advance than in any other week during the past twelve months. The cost of producing cotton goods is constantly increasing, by reason of the advancing values and scarcity of cotton, and with exceedingly light stocks on the market, manufacturers are not at all disposed to sell unless prices are on a fair valuation. Since the close of the last autumn trade prices of goods remained stationary until the last week of December, on account of the light wants of the jobbing trade, and as cotton kept advancing, goods were below cost of production. Now, with spring near at hand, goods are advancing nearer to their true value.

The retailers have not yet been in the market, but we advise them to begin to purchase at once, and to purchase now all the staple goods that they will want for the spring trade. Prices must continue to advance. The Government must have funds immediately to pay off debts already due, and to provide for those constantly accruing, and the only way at present to raise funds seems to be by issuing paper money, which will advance gold and inflate the prices of merchandise.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The market has been very active and excited the past week, and prices have advanced 2@3c ₩ yard, and still are tending higher. Standard heavy sheetings are closed this evening at 35c net cash; medium 34c; light 32c; heavy shirting 27½; light 25c. It is ascertained that the stock of heavy sheetings is not over 3,000 bales, and none are being made. On low grades there is a moderate production.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Sales have been very large, though not so heavy as on brown goods, the market has been very excited, and prices are advanced about 10 per cent. The largest demand is, as heretofore, for low and medium grades. Hill goods are 3c, New York Mills 5c higher; Wamsutta and Williamsville unchanged. Hill close at 25 and 27c; New York Mills 35c; Wamsutta 30c; Williamsville 30c, net cash. Fine grades of goods, that is styles above 25c, are below cost of production, and are really much cheaper than lower grades. None of this description are making, while low grades are being made quite freely.

DENIMS—The market has been active, and prices are 2@3½c higher. Amoskeag are all sold out, excepting the "Manchester" ticket, and but few bales of these are left. York are 47½c; Oxford, 35c; Mount Vernon, 40c. A good demand and higher prices are expected during the spring.

TICKS—Ticks have advanced this week in the same proportion as denims. Amoskeag are all sold out. York are quoted at 47½c@50½c. In low grades there is considerable worthless trash, like what we have described in previous remarks.

STRIPES—Are advanced 3@5c per yard. The production is light—only about 20 per cent. as much as usual.

PRINTS.—The market has been active and excited, and prices have advanced on some one or other makes of goods nearly every day of the week. Spragues started at 21c on Monday, were advanced to 22c on Tuesday, were withdrawn at 22c yesterday, advanced to 23c this morning, and sold so freely to-day at 23c that they were withdrawn at 23c before night. Allen's and Manchester are 21c; Pacific's 23c, but tending to 24. The Merrimack Company are still selling old styles at 22c, net cash, but expect 25c, net, for new styles when legitimate spring trade opens. The Cocheco Co. are only offering old dark styles at 22c, net, and will have only 250 cases of spring goods altogether, to place in the different markets. Hoyle's English purple prints this week have sold at 23½c.

COTTONADES.—Cottonades have participated in the general speculative movement. Yaw Co.'s goods, that a few weeks ago were 40c, are now 50c. Stocks are exceedingly light, and production small. The York Co.'s stock is but 400 cases, whereas it used to be near 8,000. New York Mills are sold out, and are producing none.

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, 17th.]

The excitement in the cotton goods market continues unabated, and though prices have steadily advanced during the past week, purchasers are still eager to secure stocks, while holders do not care to sell. Even manufacturer's agents refuse to part with their goods, except in small lots, and the policy of holding for higher prices is the prevailing one on all sides. Jobbers are making piles of money every day by simply marking up their goods, and even then find it quite difficult to keep pace with manufacturers. The supply of goods is so limited, and not likely to be increased at present, that every movement tells with great effect upon the market; and the speculative inquiry which has been lately developed is exceedingly injurious to the interests of consumers. Those who are not inclined to dabble in fancy stocks, and have little faith in government securities, now-a-days find the dry goods market a very tempting alternative, and during the past week there have been large investments made in this line outside of the legitimate trade.

Brown Sheetings have advanced 5c during the past week, and we quote heavy standard firm at 35c; medium, 30c; light, 29c. Bleached do. and Shirtings have gone up in about the same proportion. Cotton Flannels are not much inquired for, and firm at previous quotations. Jeans are also unchanged. Other Cottons have advanced 3@5c. Denims range from 25@45c; Drills, 27½@32½c; Stripes, 25@35c; Ticks, 25@45c; Amoskeag do, 50c. The market for Prints is active, and prices are 1½@3c higher than last week, with very limited stocks of spring styles. We quote Merrimacs, 22c; Spragues, 21c; Pacifics and Dunnells, 20c; Allens and Americans, 19½@20; Manchesters, 18c; Beddings, 16c. Manufacturers' prices, as a general thing, however, range a cent or two higher than these quotations, which are current among jobbers. American DeLaines are jobbing at 23½c; agents' price, 24c. Ginghams are in good demand, especially those of foreign make; Lancaster selling at 21c. Cambrics, 15½@16c, and tending upwards.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market active. Sales were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
10	1303	$3.25	12	1134	$2.50
4	1505	3.25	15	1389	3.50
21	1180	3.00	9	1017	2.50
25	1401	3.00	5	1056	2.50
11	1190	3.00	18	991	2.45
28	1154	2.85			

Bates sold Bowles 39 head extra stall-fed steers, averaging 1,434 lbs, at $3.60, at Sherman's Yards.

HOGS—Market dull—buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Sales were:

126	280	$3.90	110	235	$3.25
90	258	3.50	163	230	3.32½
87	250	3.50	17	230	3.25
135	250	3.50	63	177	3.10
172	270	3.70	133	207	3.10

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863.

The Grocery market has ruled with great activity and buoyancy during the past week, which may be attributed to the advance in gold and exchange. The country trade, in anticipation of higher prices, is buying freely, while at the same time speculators looking out for a chance to invest have also entered the market. Groceries of all descriptions are very firmly held and tend to still higher rates. Raw Sugars have been excited, and consequently upon a good inquiry, both from the country and city, the market ruled buoyant and closes firm at an advance of ¼@½c on the week. Refined have also participated in the same movement and show an improvement of ½@¾c since the date of our last review. Coffees are in good demand and are a shade firmer—with sales of some 500 bags in lots at prices within the range of our quotations. Teas are firm and tend to higher figures. Tobaccos are quiet but firm. Soaps and Starch unchanged. We give the closing quotations as follows:

SUGARS—Firm. We quote:	
New Orleans, prime to choice	12 @13½
Cuba—Fair to choice	10½@12
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11 @12½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15½@15¾
White coffee, A	14 @14½
Yellow coffee, B	13½@13¾
Yellow coffee, C	13 @13½
MOLASSES—	
Belcher's Sugar House	54@56
N. Y. Sugar House	48@52
N. Y. Syrups	48@50
Golden Syrup	60@70
Sorghum	35@40
Do refined	50@60
COFFEES—	
Rio	31@33½
O. G. Java	36@38
RICE—	
Patna	8½@9
Rangoon	8@8½
SPICES—	
Cassia	47@50
Pepper	28@30
Pimento	23@25
Cloves	38@40
Nutmegs	95@1.00
TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	80@1.20
" Gunpowder	90@1.30
BLACK—Fine Souchong	70@1.15
" Oolong	70@1.15
TOBACCOS—	
Missouri and Kentucky 5s	65@75
" " 8s	65@75
" " 10s	65@75
" " ½ lb	67@75
" " 1 lb	67@75
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 lb	90@1.00
SOAPS—	
Babbitt's	8½@
Oakley's German Erasive	8½@8¾
New York Chemical	7½@7¾
Austrian	7½@7¾
Emory's Erasive	7½@7¾
Common Bar	5½@6
Extra	6½@6¾
STARCH—	
Kingsford's pure	7½@8
Silver Gloss	8½@9
Pudding	8½@9½
Ottawa pure	7½@7¾
Ottawa corn	8½@9
SALERATUS—	
Babbitt's best	8½@9½
Babbitt's pure	7½@8
Deland's Chemical	8 @8½
Deland's Healthy	7½@7¾
CANDLES—	
Ex-Summer pressed	11½@12
Stearine	14½@16
Star No. 1	18 @19
Star No. 2	17 @18

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET

For the Week Ending Jan. 20, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 20, 1863.

The steady advance in gold and the upward tendency in all the leading markets has tended to make lumber dealers considerably stiffer in their views. In the early part of the week there was some talk of a general advance of $1.00@2.00 per thousand feet; but it did not meet with general favor, and the movement settled down to an additional stiffening of former prices—$13.00 being the general price for common boards and fencing.

The want of snow this winter in the woods is beginning to alarm manufacturers as to the supply of logs; and this contributes somewhat to make dealers hold on a little firmer on their stocks.

The market for Shingles continues dull; but there is no material change to note in prices. The best Shaved and Sawed Shingles are generally held at $3.50; but the sales at that figure are very insignificant—some selling as low as $3.25. Lath are steady.

The following are the closing quotations:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$26.00@30.00
Second Clear	23.00@25.00
Third Clear	17.00@20.00
Stock Boards	15.00@18.00
Box or Select Boards	16.00@18.00
Common Boards	13.00@
Cull Boards	10.00@11.00
Fencing	13.00@
First Clear Flooring, rough	23.00@25.00
Second Clear do do	20.00@21.00
Common do do	17.00@18.00
Siding Clear, dressed	14.00@15.00
Common do	12.00@13.00
Long Joists	13.00@15.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	3.50@ 3.50
do do No. 1	2.25@ 2.50
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@ 3.50
do do No. 1	3.00@
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	2.50@2.50
Posts, ₩ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	13.00@

New Orleans Market—Jan. 17

The *Picayune* says:

SUGAR—The demand was more animated to-day, and the sales embraced fully 400 hhds, in numerous lots, at rates indicating a material advance on yesterday's prices, viz: common new crop, 7c; good common to fair 7¼c; fair to fully fair 8@8¼c, and 8¾c, and yellow clarified 9¼c ₩ lb; good fair old crop, 8¼c. The receipts continue limited and the stock is light, presenting a very poor assortment.

MOLASSES—The market continues dull, and to-day's sales are confined to about 650 brls at prices indicating a decline on previous rates; sour old crop 20@23c; prime new crop 36c, and choice 38c ₩ gallon. The supply consists mostly of inferior and ordinary descriptions, and there is little or no strictly choice in the market.

Pork Packing in 1862-3.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1863.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of to-morrow will publish a statement of the pork packing in the West up to date. Nineteen points in Ohio packed 631,000 to date, against 532,000 for corresponding season last year.

In Indiana thirty-four points packed this season 370,000, against 307,000 for last year.

In Illinois eighteen points gave 744,000 this season, against 711,800 last year.

In Kentucky, four points, 127,000 this season, against 149,000 last year.

In Missouri, three points, 175,000 this season against 110,000.

In Iowa, 8 points, 180,000 against 98,000.

Total from 78 points two million two hundred and thirty-one thousand this season against 1,893,000 last year.

The estimated packing this year from these points is put down at two million six hundred and forty-five thousand. The number slaughtered to date at these points was three hundred and thirty-nine thousand greater than the total number last season, and the whole number slaughtered and to be slaughtered is 753,000 greater than the total number slaughtered at the places specified last season.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan 20, 1863.

The weather to-day is warm and rainy.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 8,000. The only sale to-day was 8 head at $5.00.

MESS PORK is wanted at $11.00@11.25 for country and city old, and $13.50@13.00 for new.

LARD—9@9¼c for country and city.

BULK MEATS are wanted at 4¼ to 5¼ and 6¼c for shoulders, sides and clear sides; bulk hams 5¾@6c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Prices advanced 1c; sales of 2,100 bales at 75½@76c.

FLOUR—Opened quiet and closed more active at about yesterday's prices—$6.75@6.85 for extra state; $6.95@7.15 for choice do; $7.25@7.80 for common to good brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $7.40@8.15 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 47¼@49c.

GRAIN—Wheat less active and prices unchanged. Chicago spring at $1.34@1.43; Milwaukee club at $1.44@1.50; winter red western at $1.50@1.59. Corn—fair business, market firm at 85c for shipping mixed western; 73@84c for unsound, and 86c for white western. Oats more active at 69@73c for Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar more active and firm at 10¾@10¾c for New Orleans; 12@12½c for clarified do; 10¾c for muscovado, and by auction at 50 hhds New Orleans at 9¾@10¾c. Molasses firm and in fair demand—new crop New Orleans at 50@58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand at $14.62½@14.75 for old mess; $11.50@13.00 for old and new prime; $13.50@15.50 for old and new prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at 6@6½c for western. Bacon sides firmer and in fair demand. Lard unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan 20, 1863.

The current prices for the week at all the markets, are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality per cwt, $9.50@10.00; ordinary, $8.50@9.50; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $6.50@7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras per head, $7.00@10.00; prime qualities, $7.00@[illegible]; ordinary, $5.00@6.50; common, $4.75@5.00; inferior, $4.25@4.75.

SWINE—Corn-fed ₩ lb, 5¼@5¾c; poor, 5@5¼c; still-fed, 4¾@4¾c.

The market very unexpectedly remained buoyant, with an active demand. Swine continued to find ready purchasers, and the pork packers do not hesitate to pay the current rates, whether they be higher or lower. This week they are about ½c ₩ lb higher, owing to the moderate arrivals.

The total receipts of stock at the various yards for the week were: 4,137 beeves, 72 cows, 2,100 veal calves, 5,147 sheep and lambs, 25,424 swine.

DIED.

On the 17th inst, at his residence in Eureka, Ill., WILLIAM H. DAVENPORT, in the 49th year of his age. Friends of the deceased will please accept this as sufficient notice.

In this city, Jan. 20th, 1863, SOPHIA E., wife of Oliver Fellows, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of H. D. French, corner of Taylor and Fourth avenue. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

FIRE PROOF SAFES AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF,

Manufactured by

DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati.

No other Safes in this country will begin to compare with these in Workmanship and Finish,

Made with heavy round bolts and silver-plated handles.

Safes for Bankers,
Safes for Merchants,
Safes for [illegible],
Safes for County Treasurers,
Safes for County Clerks,
Safes for Mechanics,
Safes for Grocers,
Safes for Dry Goods Dealers,
Safes for Warehouses,
Safes for Lumbermen,
Safes for Hotels,
Safes for Churches,
Safes for Lodges.

Safes for every business man in city or country. No one should buy a Safe of any kind without seeing our new styles.
F. W. PRATT,
ja29-[illegible] 13 Lasalle street.

FIRST PREMIUM, GOLD MEDAL, PIANO FORTES

For sale and to rent, at

99 South Clark street.

JULIUS BAUER, Importer of Musical Instruments.
[illegible]

WHITEWOOD LUMBER.

Persons who have Whitewood Lumber for sale on any of the lines of railroad leading to Chicago or to Jeffersonville, Indiana, will please communicate by letter, stating [illegible] with DAVID GOODWILLIE, Box 58, Chicago. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½.

Last night but three of the engagement of

MR. & MRS. FLORENCE.

Mr. Florence ...
Mrs. Florence ...

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 21st, will be presented the drama of

DOMBEY AND SON.

Capt. Cuttle ... Mr. Florence
Jack Bunsby ... Mr. McVicker
Susan Nipper ... Mrs. Florence
Toots ... Mr. Myers [illegible]

GRAND DANCE ...

To conclude with the popular farce of

THRICE MARRIED.

Victor Muscle ...
Wouldbe ...
Mrs. Florence will personate five characters with SONGS AND DANCES.

SECOND WEEK OF Arlington, Leon & Donniker's MINSTRELS.

At their Opera House, Randolph street, [illegible] men and Brilliant [illegible]

Monday Evening, Jan. 19th, and every evening during the week. First time of the Great Trip [illegible] Blucher Boys—The Jealous Wife—The Sugar Cane Green—The [illegible] and his Magic Powder—The [illegible] Admission [illegible]
ja19-[illegible]-1w

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE, 112 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets. [illegible] ENGAGED, who will appear every evening in a choice selection of SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUE OPERAS. Doors open at 7; Performance commences at 8. Box Office open from [illegible]
ja19-a341-1w JOHN PARKER, Treasurer.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF

Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M.

Will be held at the Tremont House,

Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863.

N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Geo. H. Gibson, W. N. Egan, [illegible]
J. D. Perkins, Henry Stuart, A. [illegible]

MASTERS OF CEREMONIES.

J. D. Perkins, A. M. Bennett, S. P. Greene,
C. S. Crane, A. H. Bowers, Wm. [illegible],
A. G. Gray, [illegible], [illegible]

Grand Steward, John B. Drake. [illegible] Dean's Band. Tickets $5.00, to be had of members of the Committee and at the Tremont House. Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic costume.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of tuition. The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. Having secured the services of highly accomplished LADY TEACHER, the [illegible] social in all classes. Post Office address, [illegible]
de4-[illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 212 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Friday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.
se27-[illegible]

Lecture Season.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

will deliver his new and popular lecture, entitled

"PERPETUAL FORCES,"

AT BRYAN HALL,

On Thursday Evening, 22d inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores.
E. W. RUSSELL,
ja20-a373-2t Chairman Lec. Com.

LECTURE ON MILITARY SCIENCE,

By Brig. General John B. Turchin,

AT BRYAN HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1863.

☞ Tickets for sale at F. Munson's, 149 Lake street, John B. Walsh, Custom House Place, and at the Hall on Wednesday evening.
☞ ADMISSION, 25 cents. ja13-a[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 59 LAKE STREET.

Three Superior Piano Fortes AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, January 23d, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 59 Lake street, one rich rosewood case Piano Forte, seven octave, full iron frame, with inlaid front, by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury. One fine moulded, four round corner full iron frame, seven octave Piano; each in perfect order, and very fine tone. Also, one second-hand Piano Forte in rosewood case.
ja21-a[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 59 LAKE STREET.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mirrors, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 23d, 1863, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 59 Lake street, a general assortment of

Parlor, Diningroom and Chamber Furniture,

Carpets, Mirrors, &c. French Plate Pier Glass. Also 20 Black Walnut and Cherry Bedsteads.
ja21-a[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Large stock of WEST INDIA GOODS,

Groceries, Sugars, Tea, Coffee, SEGARS, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for cash. On THURSDAY, January 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,

46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

opposite the Tremont House.
ja20-a271-2t W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

Condemned and Captured

HORSES.

On Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21st,

At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart,

FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF CARR, ST. LOUIS,

At 10 A. M., will be sold

960 Condemned and Captured Horses

275 Condemned and Captured Mules

300 Brood Mares, many with foal.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of.

Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Capt. EDWARD WIMPLE, Assistant Quartermaster.

P. S.—The first sale, commencing on Wednesday, will take place at Benton Barracks. Sale after will be continued as above.
ja13-a204-9t E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT FURNITURE SALE will take place On FRIDAY, January 23d, At 10 o'clock A. M. Three Piano Fortes will be sold at this sale.
ja19-a[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, 59 Lake street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 59 LAKE STREET.

CATALOGUE SALE BY THE PACKAGE OF

100 CRATES WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 59 Lake street, 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery, all of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and one of the best and most complete assortments ever offered at auction in this city, many of the crates being particularly well assorted for the country trade, and all of the newest and best styles.

Buyers can depend on the goods being as represented and the crates can be examined the day previous.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, Jan. 17.

Samples and Crates can be examined the day previous to sale. Country dealers wishing a Catalogue will please write for one. The Trade are particularly invited to attend this sale—our instructions being to sell every crate, without reserve.

We are instructed to give ninety days credit on all sums over $250, with approved endorsed notes.
ja15-a[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction, at Camp Butler, Rockford, Ill., on SATURDAY, January 31st, 1863, the following Government Property, viz:

300,000 feet Common Pine Lumber.
400 Six Light Windows.
2 Cooking Stoves.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale,

CASH IN LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

CHARLES G. POMEROY, Capt. 12th Ind. [illegible]
ja17-a175-2w Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
se23-a685-1y

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

54 LAKE STREET,

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade desirable stocks of Boots, Shoes and Brogans in auction every Tuesday and THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., [illegible] during the week.
oc7-a[illegible] GORE, WILSON & CO.

PROPELLER OWNERS.—The Grand Trunk Railway propose establishing and supporting a Regular Line of Propellers between Chicago and Sarnia this coming season. Propeller owners wishing to form such a line, should apply for particulars to E. W. WHITE, [illegible] Agent Grand Trunk Railway, [illegible]
ja13-a[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK[LY]
Office No. 51 Clark Street[...]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[...]aily, delivered in city, per year ... $10
[...]aily, delivered in city, per week ...
[...]aily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
[...]aily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ...
[...]ri-Weekly, per year ...
[...]eekly, single subscribers (3 mo's $1.00) ...
" 4 copies ...
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" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30

[...] Money in Registered Letters may be sent [...] risk.
[...] The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
[...] There will be no deviation from the [...]ing scale of rates.
[...]dress "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," [...]

Chicago Trib[une]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 186[3].

THE NEWS.

All is quiet at the various theatres [...]ar. That which gives the most appa[...] [...]omise of anything striking is No[...] [...]a, where unquestionably our [...] [...]ready under way, and destine[...] [...] rebellion some severe blows.

The engagement at Arkansas Post [...] [...]ore severe in its results to our forces th[...] first reported. Our loss is now stated [...] killed and wounded, but a glori[...] [...]tory was the purchase. Over four th[...] [...]d prisoners will have an eff[...] [...]uthern "exchange."

Congress disowns the delay [...] [...] soldiers. Senator Wilson [...] [...]ect speeches, insist that both [...] [...] they could to promptly pay [...] [...]rhaps nobody was to blame, b[...] [...]en very unfortunate, and the country [...] be congratulated that the matter is [...] [...]ended.

The Iowa negrophobists case ha[...] [...]t," and the boy who was to be [...] [...]ctim of this nigger hunting [...] [...]charged. Now let these ba[...] [...]unds try again, and borrow [...] [...]ir brethren of the same litte[...] [...]te. Every such case makes fre[...] [...]rts to the cause of Freedom, and [...] fresh entry on the enormities of the [...] [...]tution at whose shrine these are [...] [...]anest because unpaid votaries.

We shall get at the whole [...] [...]edericksburg by and by. J[...] [...]oks as if Brig. Gen. John Coc[...] [...]en caught in very dirty busine[...] [...]en the little boys would spurn [...] [...]me of "telling tales out [...] [...]here are mysteries on mysteries about [...] [...]otomac Army to be cleared up, even af[...] [...]e interminable McDowell case is over.

The graphic account we copy from [...] [...]change, detailing rebel atrocities on Fo[...] [...]al transport steamers on the Cumberla[...] [...]ver, has its fitting climax in the shootin[...] [...] ten free negroes taken from those stea[...] [...]. The poor wretches were dragg[...] [...]hore and murdered in cold blood [...] [...]retches, who the Secesh *Times* of this ci[...] [...]rs will become irritated some day. F[...] [...] diabolism of these rebels, history h[...] [...]arcely a paralell.

From North Carolina we have the o[...] [...]al details of a very pretty little affair [...] [...]hich our boys were the victors. F[...] [...] Louis comes the rumor of another vi[...] [...]ry by Herron's forces, but this last is un[...] [...]thenticated as yet.

The fraternity and the M. D. each [...] [...]ir own way marked last evening wit[...] white stone, as our local column sets fort[...] [...]full.

Our news from Memphis is full an[...] [...]ghly interesting. It gives plenty of indi[...] [...]tion of activity among our forces in th[...] [...]uthwest, of which something will com[...] [...]ortly. Important movements are on foo[...] [...]th commanders in earnest to win an[...] [...]ops behind them not easily turned back[...] [...]mething will get hurt now.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

[...] the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday [...] Doolittle was re-elected to the [...]ited States Senate. The Tories are de[...] [...]ed in a double sense, not that they ex[...] [...]cted to see Wisconsin elect a Copper[...] [...]d, but they looked for dissension [...]ong Republicans that might redound [...] their benefit. But the gallant Union [...]n of Wisconsin have shown that the[...] [...]ow what it is to have a stiff conte[...] [...]ong themselves, and then go solidly fo[...] [...] winner. Senator Doolittle is the man [...] he has at his back the loyal sentimen[...] [...] the State as an unit, all differenc[...] [...]ecedent to the election being sunk [...] [...]y should be.

EASILY ANSWERED.

A correspondent abroad asks innocent[...] [...]ough how the Chicago *Times* can affor[...] [...] give away large numbers of its issue[...] [...]pecially at the State capitals. It is easily [...]swered. Some one has an interest t[...] [...]ep the Secesh concern alive, not as a [...]wspaper enterprise, but as playing a [...]rt in propagandism for Jeff. Davis. Gov. [...]ymour of New York could tell some[...] [...]ing about it, were he asked. As for giv[...] [...]g it away, the very design of a tract is [...] be given away to those least likely to [...]y it. The Tract concern that keeps such [...]gans as the tory *Times* afloat, is flying [...]gher game than anything pertaining to [...]bscription lists. So it is given away.

"[...] THEM."

We don't think [...] time for that [...]t such was the remedy pro[...] [...]esterday by one of our oldest and most [...] [...]spected Democrats, for the leading Copper[...] [...]ads who are plotting treason at Spring[...] [...]ld. They blat, said he, about arbitrary [...]rests, but the man who does it is a traitor [...] his heart and has personal reasons for [...]aring justice to himself. This is true as [...]oly writ. No loyal man has the least [...]rticle of reason to fear any infringement [...] his personal liberty. Mark the men who [...]e making such a blather about the usur[...] [...]tions of the President. At best they are [...]ers and abettors of Jeff. Davis—and nine [...]t of every ten of them are downright [...]aitors. They richly deserve a traitor's [...]om.

WORD WITH THE COPPERHEADS.

We wish to whisper a word of counsel [...]d admonition in the ears of the plotting [...]pperheads at Springfield. Fellows! [...]u were not elected by a majority of the [...]tizens of Illinois. You do not represent [...]e opinions or wishes of a majority; you [...]present a faction, a disloyal faction at [...]at. You have crawled into the State [...]ouse at the back door. You obtained [...]ur election by fraudulent professions of [...]votion to the Union, and in the absence [...] one hundred thousand of the loyal sons [...] Illinois, who were in the field combat[...] [...]g armed traitors. It was by depriving [...]ese hundred thousand gallant and patri[...] [...]c citizens of their franchise that you got [...]cted.

Copperheads! you know that had these [...]diers been at home, or allowed to vote [...] their camps, one half of you would have [...]en repudiated at the polls. You don't [...]spect. Buried in the people in any [...]undred thousand of our most loyal one [...]ns, you would have been rejected as ba[...] [...]oin by the voters remaining at home, if they [...]ould have foreseen what they now [...] [...]ee. For want of the power to penetrate [...]e specious smile that conceals a traitor's [...]eart, they were lured into voting for ene[...] [...]ies of the Union and of free institu[...] [...]ons. They committed a grievous error, [...]t they are able to rectify it. Remember, [...]opperheads, that you hold office obtained [...]y false pretences, and at the hands of a [...]inority of the people.

COPPERHEAD PLOTS.

There is a determination openly and [...]dly manifested among the Copperheads [...] Springfield to strip Gov. Yates of all his [...]ated rights and prerogatives, particularly [...] control of our Illinois troops. These [...]en are eager to "amend" all power out [...] his hands. The people will do well to [...]nsider the underlying reasons, and who [...]ey are that are thus engaged. In Chief [...] to depose him, they must be [...]er more loyal or disloyal than the Gov[...] [...] Which is it most likely? Who and [...]